The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. II.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1776. [Num. 239.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of May 3.

WHITEHALL, May 3.

GENERAL HOWE, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in North-America, having taken a reſolution on the 7th of March to remove from Boſton to Halifax with the troops under his command, and ſuch of the inhabitants, with their effects, as were deſirous to continue under the protection of his Majeſty's forces, the embarkation was effected on the 17th of ſaid month, with the greateſt order and regularity, and without the leaſt interruption from the rebels. When the packet came away the firſt diviſion of the tranſports was under ſail, and the remainder were preparing to follow in a few days; the Admiral leaving behind as many of the ſhips of war as could be ſpared from the convoy, for the ſecurity and protection of ſuch veſſels as might be bound to Boſton.

WHITEHALL, MAY 5. The King hath been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, conſtituting and appointing Richard Lord Viſcount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and the Hon. William Howe, Eſq; Major General of his Majeſty's forces, and General of his Majeſty's forces in North-America only, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in North-America; and for granting pardons to ſuch of his Majeſty's ſubjects there, now in rebellion, as ſhall deſerve the royal mercy.

LONDON, May 4.

The following is the meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, delivered by Lord North on Thurſday.

GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty, relying on the experience, zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and conſidering that, during the preſent troubles in North-America, emergencies may ariſe, which may be of the utmoſt importance, and be attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences, if proper means ſhould not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them, is deſirous that this Houſe will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences incurred, or to be incurred, on account of military ſervices for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, and as the exigencies of affairs may require. And his Majeſty having judged it expedient to iſſue his proclamation, in purſuance of an act of Parliament, paſſed in the fourteenth year of his reign, for calling in the remainder of the deficient gold coin, doubts not but that his faithful Commons will enable him to make good the charges which ſhall be incurred in this ſervice, and which cannot at this time be aſcertained. G. R."

Never was England in ſuch a ſituation as the preſent, as the following anecdote, which may be depended upon, doth certify. There is not a ſix pounder fit for ſervice in this kingdom; and very few of any other weight. Now if forty thouſand French or Spaniards ſhould land on our coaſt, how could we repel them?

However, to remedy this as faſt as poſſible, the Board of Ordnance have ordered Verbruggen, the founder at Woolwich, to get ready with all poſſible deſpatch another boring machine, in which caſe he will be able to ſupply government with what number of guns they pleaſe. Lord Townſend is amazingly active in the ſtation of Maſter General, viſits Woolwich almoſt every week, and carefully inſpects the minuteſt circumſtance.

In a morning paper it was lately ſaid, that Lord Townſhend had expreſſed his deſire of commanding in America, but that he was thought to be rather of too impetuous a temper for that department. Gen. Gage has been called too lenient. Government wants a medium between both extremes, conſequently a Gen. who ſhall do nothing at all, if he meets not with much applauſe, hath at leaſt very little to fear.

It is univerſally agreed by every claſs of thinking men, whether ſtateſmen or not, that no private or public ſyſtem of policy can be perfect without providing, in the beſt poſſible manner, for contingencies. It was this conduct made Fabius immortal, and it is to this the preſent King of Pruſſia principally owes his reputation. But how is this never to be departed principle conſidered in the preſent meaſures carried on againſt America? Alas, it is not ſo much as thought of! Every nerve of military ſtrength, every penny of public credit is on the ſtretch for the humiliation (as the Court phraſe is) of America only; whilſt no proviſion, either in the one or the other, is left to check the intermediate attacks of the French and Spaniſh powers (which every Engliſhman at this critical period ſhould dread) but all left to the chapter of accidents, or what is equally uncertain, the faith of Ambaſſadors.

Government are not a little alarmed at the apprehenſions of loſing a veſſel bound to Boſton, which ſailed ſome time ſince with one hundred thouſand pounds ſpecie aboard, and which, to be the more ſecret and unſuſpected, they ſent no convoy with.

The contractors for ſupplying the tranſports at Cork, bound to America, have engaged with the merchants and drovers of that city for a ſupply of proviſions for two years certain; which has ſo enhanced the price of every commodity, in that way, ſo much as an inſurrection amongſt the poorer inhabitants, &c. is daily dreaded.

NEWPORT, July 22.

Laſt Saturday, the Hon. the General Aſſembly of this ſtate being then ſitting at the Statehouſe in this town, at twelve o'clock, the brigade ſtationed here, under the command of the Colonels William Richmond and Chriſtopher Lippitt, Eſqrs, marched from head-quarters, and drew up in two columns, on each ſide the parade, before the Statehouſe door; his honor the Governor and members of Aſſembly then marched through and received the compliments of the brigade; after which the Secretary read, at the head of the brigade, a reſolve of the Aſſembly concurring with the Congreſs in the Declaration of Independance; the Declaration itſelf was then read; next thirteen cannon were diſcharged at fort Liberty; the brigade then drew up and fired in thirteen diviſions, from eaſt to weſt, agreeable to the number and ſituation of the United States. The Declaration was received with joy and applauſe by all ranks. The whole was conducted with great ſolemnity and decorum.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

The Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their meeting in May laſt, appointed the ſecond Thurſday in Auguſt to be obſerved as a day of humiliation, faſting and prayer, to Almighty God, by all the congregations under their care, on account of the preſent oppreſſed and bleeding ſtate of our country.

Since our laſt upwards of ſix thouſand troops have arrived here from Boſton, Connecticut, &c. and more are daily expected.

We have now, in and near this city, a body of fifty thouſand effective men.

On Monday laſt five of the men of war's boats endeavored to land on Tappan meadows, where about fifteen inhabitants of the neighbourhood concealed themſelves in a fiſhing hut, on the edge of the meadows, which they had barricaded up, and lay there until three of the boats were within ſhot of them, when they fired, loaded again, and fired eleven rounds, without the loſs of a man on our ſide. They killed ſeveral of the enemy, as they heard a great ſhrieking and crying amongſt them.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 1.

The Congreſs privateer, Captain Craig, has taken and carried into Egg-Harbour, a brig from Nevis. This prize is ſaid to be worth near twenty thouſand pounds.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Elizabeth Town, July 25,

"Yeſterday nine of our rifle-men croſſed the river, in order to harraſs ſome regulars who were throwing up a kind of breaſt-work on a bridge, for their centries, who kept firing on our men for ſome time, without doing any execution, till one of the brave fellows went within a few yards of the enemy, and deſired them to ſurrender; at that inſtant he received a ball through his head, which killed him on the ſpot. The Col. ſent over a flag of truce, to the commanding officer on the iſland, deſiring leave to bring off his man, which the officer very politely agreed to, and let them take man, rifle, and all his accoutrements.—After talking a little, he inquired what news was ſtiring? On being told that Gen. Clinton had been defeated at Carolina, he bore it very well; but on being acquainted that Lord Dunmore had been driven from Gwyn's Iſland, he looked very much confuſed."

An ORDINANCE to prevent the Counterfeiting the Paper Money iſſued by the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, or by this or any other of the United American States.

WHEREAS great miſchiefs may ariſe to the United States of America, and the property of the good people inhabitants thereof rendered precarious and inſecure, by wicked and deſigning perſons counterfeiting the paper bills of credit, iſſued by the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, or by any of the United States of America, For remedy whereof, be it ordained and declared, and it is hereby ordained and declared by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennſylvania in General Convention met, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall preſume to counterfeit any of the bills of credit iſſued, or hereafter to be iſſued, by the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, or by and under any laws or reſolves of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, or by the Legiſlatures, or Aſſemblies, or Conventions, of this or any other of the United States, by printing or procuring the ſame to be printed, in the likeneſs of the ſaid genuine bills of credit; and alſo if any perſon or perſons ſhall forge the name or names of the ſigners of the true bills of credit, to ſuch counterfeit bills, whether the counterfeiting of the bills or names be done within this ſtate or elſewhere, or ſhall utter ſuch bills knowing them to be ſo counterfeited as aforeſaid, and being thereof legally convicted by confeſſion, ſtanding mute, or by verdict of twelve men in any court of oyer and terminer hereafter to be erected within this ſtate, he, ſhe, or they ſhall ſuffer death. And the diſcoverer or informer ſhall have, as an encouragement for his or her diſcovery, the ſum of fifty pounds, to be levied out of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the perſon convicted; and if no ſuch goods or chattels, lands or tenements can be found, a reward of twenty pounds ſhall be paid out of the public treaſury. And if any perſon or perſons ſhall counterfeit any of the ſaid bills of credit, by altering the denomination of the ſaid bills, with deſign to increaſe the value of ſuch bills, or ſhall utter ſuch bills knowing them to be ſo counterfeited or altered as aforeſaid, and ſhall be thereof legally convicted in any court of record hereafter to be eſtabliſhed in this ſtate, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be ſentenced to the pillory, and have both his or her ears cut off, and nailed to the pillory, and be publicly whipped, on his or her bare back, with thirty-one laſhes well laid on.

And moreover, every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit the ſum of one hundred pounds to be levied on his lands and tenements, goods and chattles, the one half to the uſe of the ſtate, and the other half to the diſcoverer. And the offender ſhall pay the party double the value of the damages thereby ſuſtained, together with the coſts and charges of proſecution; and in caſe the offender hath not ſufficient to ſatisfy the diſcoverer for his or her damages and charges, and pay the forfeiture aforeſaid, in ſuch caſe the offender ſhall, by order of the court where he or ſhe ſhall be convicted, be ſold for any term not exceeding ſeven years, for ſatisfaction; and in ſuch caſe the Treaſurer of this ſtate ſhall reward the diſcoverer of ſuch inſolvent offender to the value of five pounds out of the public monies in his hands. And every ſuch counterfeit bill ſhall be delivered to the ſaid Treaſurer, to be burnt and deſtroyed.

And be it farther ordained and declared, That the proper bills of credit iſſued by the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, or under the late laws, or by the reſolves of the late Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, ſhall be legal tender in all caſes whatſoever within this ſtate.

By order of Convention,

GEORGE ROSS, Vice-Preſident.

Paſſed Auguſt 1, 1776.

Atteſt. JOHN MORRIS, jun. Secretary.

In CONGRESS, July 22, 1776.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Commanders in Chief in each department be directed to exchange any officer in the Britiſh ſervice, now a priſoner in any of theſe ſtates, of or under the rank of Colonel for Col. Ethan Allen.

Reſolved, That the perſons taken priſoners with Col. Ethan Allen be put upon the ſame footing as thoſe in the Continental ſervice, and exchanged accordingly, as opportunity preſents.

By order of Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

*** All the printers are deſired to publiſh the above order, for the benefit of Col. Allen, who has ſuffered much in the cauſe of his country.

☞ The Members of the Committee of the county of Philadelphia are requeſted to attend at ten o'clock on Saturday next, being the third day of Auguſt, at the houſe of Jacob Neff.

FORT PITT, July 6, 1776.

At a meeting held this day at this place, preſent Kiaſhuta, a Mingo Chief juſt returned from the treaty at Niagara; Capt. Pipe, a Delaware Chief; the Shade, a Shawaneſe Chief; with ſeveral others, Shawaneſe and Delawares; likewiſe Major Trent, Major Ward, Capt. Nevill, his officers, and a number of the inhabitants. After being ſeated, Kiaſhuta made the following ſpeech:

"Brothers,

THREE months ago I left this place to attend a treaty at Niagara, to be held between the commanding officer at that place, and the Six Nations, Shawaneſe, Delawares, &c. but I was ſtopped near a month at Cannywagoe, as the commanding officer had ſent word to the Indians not to aſſemble until he ſhould hear from Detroit. While I was at Cannywagoe, eight hundred Indians, of the Six Nations, hearing of my intention of going to the treaty, came to meet and go with me. Juſt as we arrived at a ſmall village beyond Cannywagoe, they received a meſſage from the commanding officer, acquainting them the treaty was over; but they, notwithſtanding, perſiſted in going. I received a meſſage at the ſame time inviting me to come, and aſſuring me that the council fire was not yet intirely extinguiſhed. Upon my arrival, with the reſt of the Indians, I informed the commanding officer that I had come a great diſtance to hear what he had to ſay, and deſired that he would inform me, but he told me that he was not yet prepared to ſpeak with me, which ended our conference."

Kiaſhuta then produced a belt of the wampum which was to be ſent from the Six Nations to the Shawaneſe, Delawares, Wyandotts, and Weſtern Indians, acquainting them that they were determined to take no part in the preſent war between Great Britain and America, and desiring them to do the ſame.

N. B. Kiaſhuta has the belt, and is ordered by the Six Nations to ſend it through the Indian country.

He then addreſſed himſelf to the Virginians and Pennſylvanians in the following manner:

"Brothers,

"We will not ſuffer neither the Engliſh or Americans to march an army through our country. Should either attempt it, we ſhall forwarn them three times from proceeding; but ſhould they then perſiſt, they muſt abide by the conſequence. I am appointed by the Six Nations to the care of this country, that is, to the care of the Indians on the weſt ſide of the river Ohio; and I deſire you will not think of an expedition againſt Detroit, for, I repeat it to you again, we will not ſuffer an army to march through our country." A ſtring.

Kiaſhuta again roſe and ſpoke as follows:

"Brothers,

"Should any miſchief chance to be committed by any of our people, you muſt not blame the nations, nor think it was done by the approbation of the Chiefs, for the Six Nations have ſtrictly forbid any of their young men or tributaries to moleſt any people on their waters, but if they are determined to go to war, let them go to Canada, and fight there." A ſtring.

Kiaſhuta then addreſſed himſelf to Capt. Ipe, a Delaware Chief, deſiring him to inform his nation of what he had heard, and to requeſt them to be ſtrong, and join with the other nations in keeping peace in his country. A ſtring.

He alſo recommended to the Shade, a Shawaneſe Chief, to the ſame. He then deſired the foregoing ſpeech might be diſtributed through the country, to quiet the minds of the people, and convince them the Six Nations and their adherents did not deſire to live at variance with them.

To which Capt. Nevil returned the following anſwer:

"Brother Kiaſhuta,

"I am much obliged to you for your good ſpeech on the preſent occaſion. You may depend we ſhall not attempt to march an army through your country without firſt acquainting you with it, unleſs we hear of a Britiſh army coming this courſe, in ſuch caſe we muſt make all poſſible ſpeed to march and endeavour to ſtop them."

To which Kiaſhuta replied there was not the leaſt danger of that, as they ſhould make it their buſineſs to prevent either an Engliſh or American army from paſſing through their country.

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY continutes to teach the LATIN Language, to a ſelect number of boys, and has provided himſelf with a very convenient houſe for that purpoſe in Spruce-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets. There are a few boys wanted to complete the number. Any gentleman, applying in time, may be ſatisfied with reſpect to his abilities and terms. He flatters himſelf that, upon trial, he will give ample ſatisfaction, as he has hitherto done, to his employers.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1776.

TO be SOLD, by public vendue, on Wedneſday the fourteenth day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a TRACT of LAND lying in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, containing about one hundred acres, one third part whereof is well timbered, about three acres good meadow, and a ſufficient quantity may be made, and watered by never failing ſprings ariſing from the premiſes, the remainder good arable land. The whole beautifully ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, being equal to any in proſpect, and lying on the main road from Philadelphia, about eighteen miles from the latter and nine miles from Briſtol, near ſeveral places of worſhip of different denominations, joyning a mill-pond, and where there is plenty of manure that may be come at with little expence.

The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, and due attendance given by JOSEPH THORNTON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that, by the deſire of many, he has concluded to make ſome longer ſtay in town, and is removed next door to Mr. William Dibley's, the ſign of the White Horſe and Fountain in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, where he continues to ſhew the remarkable creature called A SATYR, of about two feet high, his body reſembling a human body in all parts except his feet; he walks upright, and performs various actions to admiration. The ſenſe and agility of this creature renders him worthy of the obſervation of the curious. Due attendance is given at ſaid place every hour of the day, from eight o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening, price one Shilling as uſual, by the public's moſt obliged, and very humble ſervant, I. FOWLER.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, the 9th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, a Negroe wench named DINA, about thirty years of age, near five feet four inches high. She had on, when ſhe went away, a black petticoat, and a ſhort-ſtriped gown. Whoever takes up ſaid wench, and brings her to me, or leaves her in the workhouſe, ſhall have the above reward. JOHN LITTLE.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Second-ſtreet bridge, by the dock, on the 31ſt of July laſt, an Engliſh ſervant man named AARON GOVER, a baker by trade, but has formerly worked at the weaving buſineſs, about twenty years of age, pockmarked, rocks in his walk, his clothes uncertain, as he has taken ſeveral ſorts with him. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any jail, or brings him home to his maſter, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward and all reaſonable charges.

Philad. Auguſt 1. THOMAS MIDDLETON.

Philad. Auguſt 1, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant lad named WILLIAM ODAM, about eighteen years of age, five feet ſix inches high, well ſet, down look, low forehead, and light hair. It is uncertain what clothes he had on. He took with him a dark blue drab cloth coattee, with white metal buttons, a brown camblet coattee pieced in the ſides and ſleeves, a cloth coloured coating veſt with a belt, without ſleeves, white metal buttons, a ſtriped linen veſt without ſleeves, olive coloured fuſtian breeches, two diced check and ſtriped trouſers, one white and four checked ſhirts, three pair white thread yarn and worſted hoſe, half worn ſhoes, and flapt felt hat, Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any jail ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM MOORE.

N. B. He was ſeen laſt night with Thomas Middleton's runaway ſervant.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the evening of the 25th of July ult, an Engliſh indented ſervant man named JOHN PEMBROKE, about twenty-five years of age, ſhort in ſtature, and remarkable for his very dark complexion and ſingular appearance, black curled hair, a little bow-legged, was bred a coachman, underſtands taking care of horſes and driving a carriage, which hath been his employment here. It is expected he hath changed his clothes, but had on a bound hat, a brown outſide jacket, ſhort fuſtian ditto, good buckſkin breeches, ſpeckled worſted ſtockings, and ſhoes not much worn. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward.

THOMAS CLIFFORD.

Philadelphia, 27th Seventh month, 1776.

ROBBERY.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

ON the 29th of July, in the night, was broke open the Cellar of the Public Manufactory at the corner of Market and Ninth ſtreets, and two pieces of goods cut out of the looms, viz. about twenty yards of Cotton, Barragon, or Fuſtian; and about fifty yards of narrow ſtriped Corded Dimity. The goods, being rough and unfiniſhed, may readily be known if offered for ſale, or carried to any of the bleach-yards. The managers hope for public aſſiſtance in detecting the villain, as loſſes of this kind (by diſcouraging weavers and manufacturers) may prove a fatal injury to America. Any perſon detecting the Robber, ſo that he may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward paid by the Managers. 6w.

Philad. Auguſt 1, 1776.

TO be SOLD, the time of a good BRASS FOUNDER, who has three years to ſerve. He underſtands caſting, and would ſuit at an iron furnace. For particulars inquire of Daniel Meredith, braſs founder in Second-ſtreet, ſeven doors above Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WANTED a bay or brown HORSE, for a carriage, no more than ſix or ſeven years old, fourteen hands and a half high at the leaſt. Any perſon who has ſuch a one for ſale, may hear of a purchaſer by applying to the printer.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

DESERTED yeſterday, from an officer at this place, on his way to the camp, HENRY WILLIAMS, belonging to Capt. Nathaniel Ramſay's company of the Maryland battalion, commanded by Col. William Smallwood. He is about five feet ſix inches high, and born in Wales. He had on a green coat turned up with white, hunting trouſers, callico jacket, white ſhirt, a pair of pumps and carved ſilver buckles, ſhort brown hair trimmed cloſe, is a clean well looking man, and but little the appearance of a common ſoldier. It is probable he has more clothes with him, as the officer intruſted him with his key, and miſſes three pounds and two ſhirts, one ruffled the other plain, both marked L. W. He was inliſted near Charleſtown in Maryland, but lived ſome time in the Jerſey's oppoſite this city, and ſome time at or near Briſtol. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in this city, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, and if brought to the camp at Elizabeth town, the above reward.

Philad. Auguſt 1. LEWIS WINDET.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber at Allen Howorks, in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, on Wedneſday the 31ſt of July laſt, JOHN FISHER, an Engliſh indented ſervant. He is ſixteen years of age, about five feet four inches high, ſlender made, ſmall legs, large feet, a little knock-kneed, much marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſurly countenance. He had on, when he went away, a ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, oſnabrug trouſers with two patches on one of the knees. It is ſuppoſed he took with him a ſcarlet jacket, and a new ruff caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any jail, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS Reward. LAWRENCE SALTAR.

Philad. July 27, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday afternoon, from the ſubſcriber, ſoapboiler and tallow chandler, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-market, a ſervant man named DANIEL FAGAN, about twenty-four years of age, near five feet ſix inches high, fair complexion, and very ſlow of ſpeech. He had on and took with him, when he went away, a ſmall round hat bound round with black ferret, an oſnabrug ſhirt, one fine and one coarſe linen ditto, an olive coloured cloth jacket, white linen ditto, two pair of white linen breeches, ſtriped linen trouſers, thread ſtockings, and ſhoes with plaited buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

GEORGE CONNELLY.

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Vol. II.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1776. [Num. 242.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1776.

THE Commanding Officer of the detachment of ASSOCIATORS left for the defence of the city, for the laſt time, gives notice to the perſons who have entered into the ſeveral companies, and do not attend their duty, that they will be ſeverely dealt with unleſs they immediately alter their conduct. It is extremely hard upon their fellow citizens, ſome of whom are obliged to do double duty, owing to the negligence of others in not attending roll calling, and thereby eſcaping being put upon guard. Thoſe who have entered their names, as many ſeem to have done, to ſave appearances, will not be ſurpriſed if they ſee a catalogue of delinquents publiſhed, beſides feeling the inconveniencies of a rigid execution of the articles by which we are bound. The example of one is conſtantly an argument for the delinquency of another, and therefore every individual, neglecting his duty, does a double injury. Calling upon people over whom command ſhould be exerciſed, in this way, may perhaps be *unſoldierly*, but as they are his fellow citizens, who from hard neceſſity have become ſoldiers, it will relieve the officer from the leaſt anxiety, after the aſſociators being thus reminded of *their* duty, when (with the concurrence and aſſiſtance of the other officers and privates, who have virtue enough to attend to the ſervice, and ſupport authority) he executes *his*, as he ever has, and means in future to do, without diſtinction of perſons. It is too late now to talk of thoſe who, let their motives be inability, cowardice, or an averſion to our cauſe, have refuſed to enter into the ſervice of their country. Leave them to be properly dealt with, as they certainly will be, by our Convention or Legiſlature. Thoſe who refuſe their duty on this account, afford conſequence to people who deſerve none, and give their tardineſs or baſeneſs double force. Every one has it in his election whether or not he will become a ſoldier. If he does not, he ſubjects himſelf to the diſgrace and penalties attending his ſituation; but when he has engaged in that capacity, he is bound to an adherence to diſcipline.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Convention for the State of Pennſylvania, held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifteenth day of July, in the year 1776. Printed and ſold by H. MILLER, in Race-ſtreet.

TUESDAY, July 23, 1776, A. M.

ON motion, Reſolved, That Eight Shillings ſhall be the ſalary of each member of the Council of Safety for every day, in which he ſhall be engaged in the public ſervice.

The Houſe then proceeded to the election, by ballot, of the Council of Safety for this ſtate; the following gentlemen were choſen, *as inſerted in this paper page* 369.

Wednesday, July 24. On motion, Reſolved, That the members of the Council of Safety, before they enter upon the execution of their office, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the following oath or affirmation, viz.

"I ——— ——— do declare that I do not hold myſelf "bound to bear allegiance to GEORGE the Third, King of "Great-Britain, and that I will ſteadily and firmly, at all "times, promote the moſt effectual means, according to the "beſt of my ſkill and knowledge, to oppoſe the tyrannical "proceedings of the King and Parliament of Great-Britain "againſt the American ſtates; and that I will, according to "the beſt of my judgment, execute with fidelity the truſt re-"poſed in me, as a member of the Council of Safety."

And that the Vice-Preſident of this Convention adminiſter the ſaid oath or affirmation to ſuch a number of the ſaid Council of Safety, as may be ſufficient to make a quorum, and then that the Preſident of the ſaid board, for the time being, qualify the reſt.

Reſolved, upon motion, That it be recommended to the Council of Safety to provide a ſufficient number of pikes for the uſe of the militia of this ſtate.

On motion, Reſolved, That the ſame gentlemen who are on the Declaration of Rights Committee, be appointed to draw up and eſſay for a frame or ſyſtem of government for this ſtate.

On motion, Reſolved, That the two companies of fifty men each now raiſing by the Committee of Weſtmoreland for the defence of the frontier, be conſidered as militia in actual ſervice, from the time of their inliſtment to the fifth of Auguſt next.

Thurſday, July 25. It was moved and Reſolved, That this Convention do agree to the following Reſolution and Declaration, viz.

WE, the Repreſentatives of the freemen of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in General Convention aſſembled, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the clear, ſtrong, and cogent reaſons given by the Honorable Continental Congreſs, for the declaring this as well as the other United States of America FREE AND INDEPENDANT, Do thereupon Reſolve, and be it hereby reſolved and declared, that we, in behalf of ourſelves and our conſtituents, do unanimouſly approve of the ſaid Reſolution and Declaration of Congreſs of the fourth inſtant. And we do declare before God, and the world, that we will ſupport and maintain the freedom and independance of this and the other United States of America at the utmoſt riſk of our lives and fortunes.

On motion, Ordered, That Col. Matlack, Mr. Cannon, Col. Potter, Mr. Rittenhouſe, Mr. Whitehill, and Col. Galbreath be added to the Committee for bringing in an eſſay for a frame of government.

Friday July 26, P. M. The draught of inſtructions for the Delegates in Congreſs was read and unanimouſly approved, and is as follows, viz.

In CONVENTION, Philadelphia, July 1776.

Gentlemen,

This Convention, confiding in your wiſdom and virtue, has, by the authority of the people, choſen and appointed you to repreſent the free ſtate of Pennſylvania in the Congreſs

of the United States of America, and authoriſed you, or a majority of ſuch of you as ſhall at any time be preſent, to vote for and in the name of this ſtate, in all and every queſtion there to be decided; and this Convention apprehend it to be a duty, which they owe the public, to give you the following general directions for your conduct, confident that you will, at all times, pay the utmoſt attention to the inſtructions of your conſtituents.

The immenſe and irreparable injury which a free country may ſuſtain by, and the very great inconveniencies which always ariſe from a delay of its councils, induce us, *in the firſt place*, ſtrictly to enjoin and require you to give not only a conſtant but a punctual attendance in Congreſs.

The preſent neceſſity of a vigorous exertion of the united force of the free States of America, againſt our Britiſh enemies, is the moſt important object of your immediate regard, and points out the neceſſity of cultivating and ſtrengthening, by every means in your power, the preſent happy union of theſe States, until ſuch a juſt, equal and perpetual confederation can be agreed upon, and finally effected, as will be the moſt likely to ſecure to each the perfect direction of its own internal police: In the forming of which confederation you are to give your utmoſt aſſiſtance.

We recommend to you to uſe your utmoſt power and influence in Congreſs, to have a due attention paid to the eſtabliſhing, and maintaining a reſpectable naval force; as ſuch a force is abſolutely neceſſary to every trading nation, and is the leaſt expenſive or dangerous to the liberties of mankind.

With reſpect to the forming of treaties with foreign powers, it is neceſſary only to ſay, that we ſtrictly charge and enjoin you not to agree to, or enter into any treaty of commerce or alliance with Great-Britain, or any other foreign power, but (on the part of America) as Free and Independant States: And that whenever Great-Britain ſhall acknowledge theſe States Free and Independant, you are hereby authoriſed, in conjunction with the Delegates of the other United States, to treat with her concerning peace, amity and commerce, on juſt and equal terms. *(To be continued.)*

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL, in Third ſtreet, price Ten Shillings,

Six Sketches on the Hiſtory of Man,

CONTAINING

The Progreſs of MEN as Individuals.

I. The Diverſity of Men and of Languages.
II. Of Food and Population.
III. Of Property.
IV. The Origin and Progreſs of Commerce.
V. The Origin and Progreſs of Arts.
VI. The Progreſs of the Female Sex.

With an APPENDIX concerning the Propagation of Animals, and the Care of their Offſpring.

By HENRY HOME, Lord KAIMS,
Author of the Elements of Criticiſm.

N. B. At ſaid Bell's may be had Simes's Military Guide for Officers, 2 vol. Alſo all the new Pamphlets.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1776.

ISAAC HASLEHURST, in Water-ſtreet, a few door above Market-ſtreet, has for ſale Weſt-India and Philadelphia RUM, COFFEE of an excellent quality, good Muſcovado SUGARS in hogſheads, tierces and barrels, CINNAMON, POWDER BLUE, and old Jamaica SPIRITS of an extraordinary quality.

THE Proprietors of the TRACT of LAND on the Ohio, called Indiana, are hereby notified that, agreeable to their minutes, the meeting of the body is to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 20th day of September next, when it is expected the Proprietors will punctually attend, as matters of great importance will then be laid before them.

Philad. Auguſt 8, 1776.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ. } To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty for taking cognizance of and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels made purſuant to the reſolves of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port of Philadelphia, will be held at the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt, inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Lambert Weeks, commander of the ſhip of war called the REPRISAL (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſhip or veſſel called the FRIENDSHIP, burthen about two hundred and forty tons, lately commanded by Charles Macky, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of ſaid ſhip called the Friendſhip, and her cargo, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,

Aug. 7, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers, two Engliſh ſervant men, named THOMAS and GEORGE MILTON. They are brothers, and gardeners by profeſſion, and it is not doubted but they are together. THOMAS MILTON, aged about twenty-eight years, near five feet ſix inches high, brown hair, likely freſh coloured countenance, and a well ſet fellow. He had on, and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat and veſt, with yellow metal buttons, an old drab coloured cloth coattee, a blue ſtriped linſey jacket with ſleeves, not lined, two red ſtriped Damaſcus waiſtcoats, three Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, three pair of coarſe brown linen trouſers, one pair of black knit breeches, one pair of buckſkin ditto, three pair of worſted ſtockings, one pair of white ſilk ditto, one pair of fine brown thread ditto, two muſlin neckcloths, an half worn round beaver hat, and two pair of ſhoes, one pair quite new.

GEORGE MILTON is about twenty-four years of age, near five feet four inches high, ſwarthy complexion, pock-marked, black hair cut ſhort, and has rather a down look. He had on and took with him, a ſuperfine dark brown broadcloth coat and veſt pretty much worn, a dark blue broadcloth coat and veſt, the backs of the veſt ſuperfine black cloth, a yellow ſtriped Damaſcus veſt without ſleeves, a blue ſtriped ditto, two new homeſpun ſhirts half whitened, two Holland check do. a pair of check trouſers, a pair of brown linen ditto, one pair of buckſkin breeches, one pair of ſhoes almoſt new, a round caſtor hat half worn, and ſundry other things not remembered. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants in any jail ſo that their maſters gets them again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS for each of them.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL,
JOSEPH SWIFT.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

By the Lord Hyde Packet, which left Falmouth the third of June, and arrived at Staten-Iſland the 29th of July, we have received HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY's SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday the 23d of May, 1776.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE concluſion of public buſineſs, and the advanced ſeaſon of the year, make it proper for me to give you ſome receſs, but I cannot put an end to this ſeſſion without aſſuring you, that the freſh inſtances of your attachment to me, and your ſteady attention and adherence to the true intereſt of your country, which you have ſhewn in the whole courſe of your important deliberations, afford the higheſt ſatisfaction.

No alteration has happened in the ſtate of foreign affairs ſince your meeting, and it is with pleaſure I inform you, that the aſſurances I have received of the diſpoſitions of the ſeveral powers in Europe promiſe a continuance of the general tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It was with real regret and concern that I found myſelf under the neceſſity of aſking of my faithful Commons any extraordinary ſupplies. I thank you for the readineſs and deſpatch with which they have been granted, and they are the more acceptable to me, as you have ſhewn in the manner of raiſing them, an equal regard to the exigencies of the ſervice, and the eaſe of my people. And you may be aſſured that the confidence you repoſe in me ſhall be uſed with proper frugality, and applied only to the purpoſes for which it was intended.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are engaged in a great national cauſe, the proſecution of which muſt inevitably be attended with many difficulties, and much expence; but when we conſider that the eſſential rights and intereſts of the whole empire are deeply concerned in the iſſue of it, and can have no ſafety or ſecurity but in that conſtitutional ſubordination for which we are contending, I am convinced that you will not think any price too high for the preſervation of ſuch objects.

I will ſtill entertain a hope that my rebellious ſubjects may be awakened to a ſenſe of their duty, they will juſtify me in bringing about the favourite wiſh of my heart, the reſtoration of harmony and the re-eſtabliſhment of order and happineſs in every part of my dominions. But if a due ſubmiſſion ſhould not be obtained from ſuch motives, and ſuch a diſpoſition on their part, I truſt I ſhall be able, under the bleſſing of Providence, to effectuate it by a full exertion of the great force with which you have entruſted me.

Then the LORD CHANCELLOR, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the firſt day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the firſt day of Auguſt next.

By a gentleman from South-Carolina, which he left about the 20th ult. we learn that two ſoldiers had deſerted from Clinton's troops, who confirm the account given by the ſailors tranſmitted by General Lee, and inſerted in this paper of the 20th ult. and farther add, that the Engliſh troops were two thouſand eight hundred, that they had promiſed themſelves the pleaſure of breakfaſting at Sullivan's-Iſland, dining at Fort Johnſton, and ſupping at Charleſtown, but they were terribly diſappointed, as they were glad to get off with a very ſevere drubbing; that the brig which was ſent to England with the Captain of the Commodore's ſhip, the Briſtol, who had loſt his arm, had returned, as the Captain died ſoon after he left the fleet, and his body was buried on Long-Iſland the 3d ult. that the Engliſh ſoldiers began to grow very ſickly; that they are much diſſatisfied with Clinton's conduct; that they even ſay, they ſuſpect that he keeps a private correſpondence with General Lee, and that it was rumoured in camp that he was under an arreſt; that it was reported among them that they were to go to New-York; and that the Briſtol is ſo much ſhattered that the Commodore has gone on board the Experiment, where he hoiſted his broad pendant the 4th ult. The deſerters alſo inform, that in the cannonade a ſhot from the fort took off three midſhipmens heads, who happened to ſtand in a range, and that one of them was the ſon of a nobleman.

The above gentleman farther informs, that about the middle of laſt month the whole Engliſh fleet at Charleſtown appeared in mourning, from whence it is conjectured that the Commodore, Sir Peter Parker, was dead of the wounds he received from a ſplinter in the engagement at Sullivan's-iſland.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-town point (New Jerſey) dated Auguſt 7, 1776.

"I was ordered, by Col. Chevalier, to wait on two gentlemen, Mr. Maddiſon and Johnſon, one of whom is a clergyman, and both natives of Auguſta county, Virginia, who arrived in the Lord Hyde packet from Falmouth, at Staten-iſland the 29th of July, and have brought papers from London to the 23d of May, which are now here, and kept for the uſe of General Waſhington, who, it is ſaid, will be in town tomorrow. A copy of the King of England's ſpeech is incloſed. The abovementioned gentlemen left the iſland this morning, with Lord Howe's approbation, and inform that Lord Cornwallis and General Clinton, with all the troops, arrived there on Thurſday laſt from Carolina, as a reinforcement preparatory to the attack on New-York, which theſe gentlemen ſay would, in their opinion, be made in leſs than a week, without waiting for the arrival of the remainder of the foreigners, who were hourly looked for, having ſailed three days before this ſhip. That the troops now on the iſland amount to about twelve thouſand, and thoſe expected will make the enemy twenty thouſand ſtrong.

"The current opinion of the Britiſh Generals is, that they will find no difficulty in taking poſſeſſion of New-York, but are much afraid that the rebels (as they call us) will deſtroy it, as they ſpeak moſt contemptuouſly of us, looking upon us as an undiſciplined rabble; and that they are confident of effecting a junction with Burgoyne from Canada, and thereby facilitate the ſubjection of this country. The gentlemen add, that the enemy are much diſtreſſed for want of freſh proviſions.

"The Engliſh papers inform that the Minerva, Winning, from Philadelphia, was arrived at Londonderry in five weeks, loaded with 320 hogſheads of flaxſeed, and that ſhe was immediately made a prize of, being American property. An article mentions that on the queſtion for independance in Congreſs the Pennſylvania Delegates voted againſt it, and in conſequence thereof the other colonies kept a jealous eye over them. The papers contain many other matters, but I cannot keep them any longer, to tranſcribe particulars."

" Tower-Hill, London, May 22, 1776.

" Mr. ———'s compliments to Mr. ———, and begs his care of the incloſed letter. Mr. ——— may rely on it that the French miniſtry is changed; the pacific men are turned out, and the ſpirited men, friends to America, are to come in, viz. Duke de Choiſuel, &c. &c.—Therefore a French war, *or ſubmiſſion to America*, is inevitable. The ſtocks, from the battle of Lexington to this day, have fallen upwards of ſix per cent. a loſs on the national debt of at leaſt ſeven millions. Theſe things ſhould be publicly made known.

To Mr. ———."

The above letter is from Mr. ———, of London, to Mr. Madiſon, one of the gentlemen mentioned in the letter from Elizabeth-Town, and cannot be doubted.

A French gentleman, and an American, formerly a member of Congreſs, are ſafe arrived in France.

WANTS a CHAMBERMAID's place, a young woman who can be well recommended. She has been uſed to attend children, and underſtands ſomething of the tayloreſs's buſineſs. Inquire of the printer.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber's plantation in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Monday the 8th inſtant (July) a SORREL HORSE, near fifteen hands high, with a light coloured main and tail, two hind feet white, and a ſtar or blaze; he trots, and is about ſeven or eight years old. If ſtrayed away, whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber at the plantation as above, or to his houſe in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward; and if ſtolen, whoever diſcovers the horſe and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS. JOHN MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant lad named WILLIAM ODAM, about eighteen years of age, five feet ſix inches high, well ſet, down look, low forehead, and light hair. It is uncertain what clothes he had on. He took with him a dark blue drab cloth coattee, with white metal buttons, a brown camblet coattee pieced in the ſides and ſleeves, a cloth coloured coating veſt with a belt without ſleeves, white metal buttons, a ſtriped linen veſt without ſleeves, olive coloured fuſtian breeches, two dyed check and ſtriped trouſers, one white and four checked ſhirts, three pair white thread yarn and worſted hoſe, half worn ſhoes, and ſlapt felt hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any jail, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges. WILLIAM MOORE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that, by the deſire of many, he has concluded to make ſome longer ſtay in town, and is removed next door to Mr. William Dibley's, the ſign of the White Horſe and Fountain in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, where he continues to ſhew the remarkable creature called A SATYR, of about two feet high, his body reſembling a human body in all parts except his feet; he walks upright, and performs various actions to admiration. The ſenſe and agility of this creature renders him worthy of the obſervation of the curious. Due attendance is given at ſaid place every hour of the day, from eight o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening, price one Shilling as uſual, by the public's moſt obliged, and very humble ſervant, I. FOWLER.

Juſt reprinted from the London copy, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia (price half a dollar)

AMERICAN INDEPENDANCE the intereſt and glory of GREAT-BRITAIN, containing arguments which prove that not only in taxation but in trade, manufactures and government, the colonies are entitled to an entire Independancy on the Britiſh Legiſlature; and that it can only be by a formal declaration of theſe rights, and forming thereupon a friendly league with them, that the true and laſting welfare of both countries can be promoted;

In a ſeries of LETTERS to the Legiſlature.

It is not to be hoped, in the corrupt ſtate of human nature, that any nation will be ſubject to another any longer than it finds its own account in it, and cannot help itſelf.

No creatures ſuck the teats of their dams longer than they can draw milk from thence, or can provide themſelves with better food; nor will any country continue their ſubjection to another, only becauſe their great-grandmothers were acquainted. This is the courſe of human affairs, and all wiſe ſtates will always have it before their eyes.

Trenchard on plantations and colonies, in Cato's letters, No. 106.

N. B. All the new pamphlets may be had at ſaid Bell's, alſo Simes's Military Guide for Officers, 2 vols. price three dollars.

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY continues to teach the LATIN Language, to a ſelect number of boys, and has provided himſelf with a very convenient houſe for that purpoſe in Spruce-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets. There are a few boys wanted to complete the number. Any gentleman, applying in time, may be ſatisfied with reſpect to his abilities and terms. He flatters himſelf that, upon trial, he will give ample ſatisfaction, as he has hitherto done, to his employers.

July 25, 1776.

RAN away from my waggons in York, a Negro fellow named ISAAC, about five feet eight inches high, ſpeaks good Engliſh, bred a ſailor, hath been in New-York and Philadelphia, and will poſſibly endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, all maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him off. He ſtole from the waggons an umbrella and ſome wearing apparel. EIGHT DOLLARS reward will be paid by Mr. Robert Aitken, printer and ſtationer, in Philadelphia, if ſecured in any jail within fifty miles of York, and in proportion any where in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. TWENTY DOLLARS if ſecured in the ſtates of either Virginia or New-York. JOHN MITCHELL.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of good HORSE PISTOLS and CARBINES, for which ready money, and a liberal price, will be given by

JOHN YOUNG, jun.

*** He has a quantity of Muſkets, beſt Virginia Tobacco in hogſheads, and Indian dreſſed DEERSKINS to ſell. *

INDIGO, from 9s. to 20s. to be ſold by John Hart.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1776. [Num. 243.

BOSTON, Auguſt 2.

The following letter was taken in Capt. Arnard, in the Queen of England ſtoreſhip, addreſſed to an officer's daughter then in this town, dated Cork, Sept. 20, 1775.

AS your letter (which I received the ſecond inſt.) comes from the world of war, ſurrounded with fire and ſword, ſickneſs and poor proviſions, it gives us great pleaſure to hear that all your family are in the land of the living; and, whilſt you can exiſt in the flames, we may call you all Salamanders. God grant you a ſpeedy call from butchering your friends there, to protect us here from the Spaniards, from whom we expect a viſit ſo ſoon as B——te and N——th can adviſe them of our troops here being embarked for your aſſiſtance. However, as a recompence to us for the loſs of theſe brave fellows, our generous Popiſh Nobility and Gentry have offered to raiſe Popiſh regiments to protect this kingdom, which propoſal has been *graciouſly received*; ſo that you muſt acknowledge us to be under a kind and promiſing influence. Every day our ears and eyes are ſaluted with drums beating, and colours flying for volunteers (as they call them) with Mr. Cowley at their head, with a dray and ſeveral barrels of beer on it, to entice the rabble; and, like the wide ocean, he receives all pick pockets, ſhoe boys, cleve boys, and cow boys with green boughs ſtuck up (to ſave the expence of cockades) in their hats, together with many fagots decorated in the ſame uniformo; from hence they marched on this *glorious expedition* to Bandon, and ſome other conſtitutional towns; but how can I relate (after eating ſome of his late Majeſty's bread) without wetting my paper with tears, the indignity that was offered to his Majeſty's forces? Oh ſhocking! Like ſoldiers, diſcharged for their crimes, they were drummed out of town! For as faſt they beat up for the ſervice, theſe riotous people beat up for the Americans, but Bandon very generouſly threw them three or four pick pockets, to ſave the trouble of hanging them, and to purge the town.

Theſe, my dear Miſs ——— are to be our guards. What uſe do you think ſwords or fire arms can be of to ſuch ragged raſcals? For my part, I know of none; but this I know, that the ſpade, bill-hook, ſhovel and pitch fork, they can exerciſe with great dexterity, and with Shane Burgoe for their generaliſſimo, they may cut us down like ſods of turf. Do not ſtart at the generaliſſimo that I have mentioned, for in theſe times it is no new thing to hold plurality of places, for we have a recent inſtance, that a man may be inveſted with eccleſiaſtick and civil power, and may be as well with military. And now that you hear of our ſituation, do not you think it equal to yours? With this difference, that yours is immediate, ours in proſpect; which, when arrived, will certainly terminate in a maſſacre. Previous thereto, the White Boys are up by hundreds, butchering the country, and ride in uniformo.

To be ſerious, our feelings are very ſtrong for the troops, who have no hand in this quarrel, other than to obey command; and whoſe principles I am perſuaded are oppoſite to the part they are to act. But as the provincials are ſtruggling for our religous and civil liberties, united to their own, our hearts muſt be callous to our own ſafety if we did not feel for them, and wiſh well to their cauſe; and I am certain the Provincials proceed with reluctance againſt his Majeſty's troops, and wiſh no other revenge than the poſſeſſion of thoſe infernal villains, the King's inveterate enemies, who have cauſed ſuch horrid bloodſhed and devaſtation, N——th and B—te. And were their heads on the gates, and their bodies at Surgeon's-Hall, it would not be a recompence for the life of one of the moſt abandoned battalion men that fell in the engagement; but their lives and their odious offſpring would be poor revenge for the many brave men who have fell in the ſlaughter-houſe. May the great God who, beholds the oppreſſion and wrongs of all mortals, give you and all his Majeſty's forces a ſafe retreat from that combuſtible world, and be the retreat in whatever way it may happen, I am ſure the nation will call it a conſtitutional and glorious retreat; tho' perhaps the *rotten* part of the miniſtry may call it *inglorious*. Our thoughts are ſo cloſely connected with political affairs, and the weapons of vengeance that hangs over our heads, that we regard no domeſtic intelligence. Even births, weddings and bills of mortality, give way to more ſerious matters."

Friday laſt was taken to the eaſtward of Mount Deſart, by two whalemen, and laſt Wedneſday ſent in here, a large ſchooner of one hundred and ſixty tons, bound from Jamaica to Halifax, laden with rum, ſugar, pimento, &c. She, it is ſaid, was formerly owned at Salem.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 8.

Yeſterday two deſerters came from the fleet, who ſay that Lord Howe is preparing for an attack, that the field pieces were put on board a veſſel, and it was ſuppoſed the forces would land on Long-iſland, while the ſhips attacked the city.

We hear from Elizabeth-Town, that on a late alarm there, when an immediate attack of the regulars was expected, and every man capable of bearing arms was ſummoned to defend it, there were three or four young men, brothers, going out from one houſe, when an elderly lady, mother, or grand mother, to the young men, who, without betraying the leaſt ſigns of timidity, had, with a reſolute calmneſs, encouraged and aſſiſted them to arm, when they were ready to go, and juſt ſetting out, addreſſed them thus, "My children, I "have a few words to ſay to you, you are going out, in a "juſt cauſe, to fight for the rights and liberties of your "country; you have my bleſſing and prayers, that God "will protect and aſſiſt you. But if you fall; his will be "done. Let me beg of you, my children, that if you fall, "it may be like men; and that your wounds may not be in "your back parts."

COXE, FURMAN and COXE,

HAVE for ſale a few caſks of INDIGO, and an aſſortment of DRY GOODS. Alſo SUGARS, MELASSES, CHOCOLATE, GENEVA, COTTON, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 10.

The Hon. Continental Congreſs have promoted William Heath, Eſq; Joſeph Spencer, Eſq; John Sullivan, Eſq; and Nathaniel Green, Eſq; late Brigadier Generals, to the rank of Major Generals in the army of the American States. And Colonels James Reed, John Nixon, Arthur St. Clair, Alexander M'Dougal, Samuel Holden Parſons, and James Clinton, to be Brigadier Generals; and William Tudor, Eſq; Judge Advocate, to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

The Convention, now ſitting, have reſolved that the future Legiſlature of this ſtate conſiſt of one branch only, under proper reſtrictions.

The privateer Hancock, Capt. Newman, has taken a brig bound from Tortola to Liverpool, and ſent her into Rhode-iſland. Her cargo is one hundred and ninety-three barrels, two tierces, and ſeven barrels of ſugar, and ſixty-eight bags of cotton.

Pay of a BATTALION in the Continental ſervice.

Colonel,	—	50 Dollars per kal. month.
Lieutenant-Colonel,		40
Major,	——	33 1-3
Captain,	— —	26 2-3
Lieutenant,	— —	18
Enſign,	— —	13 1-3
Adjutant,	— —	18 1-3
Quarter-Maſter,	—	18 1-3
Surgeon,	— —	25 raiſed to 33 June 5, 1776.
Mate,	— — —	18
Chaplain,	— —	20 raiſed to 33 1-3 July 5,
Serjeant,	— —	8
Corporal, Drummer and Fife, each		7 1-3
Private,	— —	6 2-3 Light-Infantry the ſame.

ARTILLERY.

Captain,	— —	26 2-3
Captain Lieutenant,		20
Firſt and Second Lieut.		18 1-3
Lieut. Fireworker,		13 1-3
Serjeant,	— —	8 1-3
Corporal,	— —	7 1-2
Bombardier,	——	7
Matroſs,	— —	6 5-6
Serjeant-Major,	—	9
Quarter-Maſter-Serjeant,		9
Drum-Major,	— —	8 1-3
Fife-Major,	— —	8 1-3
Regimental Paymaſter,		26 2-3

All militia officers wanting pay for tranſporting baggage, muſt apply to Col. Clement Biddle, Quarter-Maſter Gen. in Market-ſtreet, near the Indian-King. The travelling allowance, one penny per mile, paid by the Council of Safety.

In CONVENTION for the State of Pennſylvania, Auguſt 9, 1776.

Reſolved, That no TAVERN-KEEPERS or others take out any licences from the officers of the late government of this ſtate.

On motion, Ordered, That two thouſand copies of the particulars of the rations allowed for the FLYING CAMP, be printed and diſtributed among the men.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, jun. Secretary.

The RATION for each man, as copied from the minutes of the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, is as follows,

One pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, or one pound of ſalt fiſh, per day—One pound of bread or flour per day—Three pints of peas or beans per week, or vegetables equivalent at one dollar per buſhel for peas or beans—One pint of milk per man per day, or at the rate of 1--72 of a dollar—One half-pint of rice, or one pint of Indian meal per man per week—One quart of ſpruce beer, or cyder, per man per day, or nine gallons of molaſſes per company of one hundred men per week—Three pounds of candles to one hundred men per week, for guards—Twenty-four pounds of ſoft or eight pounds of hard ſoap for one hundred men per week.

WAR OFFICE, Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1776.

The Congreſs having reſolved "That the commanding officers of the ſeveral battalions of militia now in this city, be ordered inſtantly to march to Amboy in New-Jerſey, and that in caſe any of the militia want arms, that they be left under a proper officer until they can be provided with arms; and thoſe that have arms march without any farther delay. And that the Board of War be directed to ſee this reſolution carried into immediate execution." I have it in direction from the Board of War, to notify all the officers commanding battalions or detached companies now in this city of the ſaid Reſolve of Congreſs, and they are hereby required to pay immediate obedience thereto.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1776.

The Honorable Congreſs having reſolved that the PAPER-MAKERS in Pennſylvania be detained from proceeding with the Aſſociators to New-Jerſey, all officers of this ſtate are required to pay a ſtrict regard to the ſame.

By order of the Council of Safety,
THOMAS WHARTON, jun. Preſident.

Camp at Woodbridge, Auguſt 9, 1776.

AT the deſire, and with the approbation of the Light-Infantry company of the third battalion, Capt. Henry, requeſts all the abſent of that company, who are not employed in the public ſervice, to repair to Woodbridge in eight days from this date. Should any gentleman refuſe or neglect to comply with this requiſition, at a time when the public ſervice demands the perſonal exertion of every individual, he can by no means expect to join the company at any future time.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL in Third-ſtreet, price Ten Shillings,

Six Sketches on the Hiſtory of Man,

CONTAINING

The Progreſs of MEN as Individuals.

I. The Diverſity of Men and of Languages.
II. Of Food and Population.
III. Of Property.
IV. The Origin and Progreſs of Commerce.
V. The Origin and Progreſs of Arts.
VI. The Progreſs of the Female Sex.

With an APPENDIX concerning the Propagation of Animals, and the Care of their Offſpring.

By HENRY HOME, Lord KAIMS,
Author of the Elements of Criticiſm.

N. B. At ſaid Bell's may be had Simes's Military Guide for Officers, 2 vol. Alſo all the new Pamphlets.

To the Commanding Officer of the detachment of Aſſociators left for the defence of the city.

A PRIVATE Aſſociator, who has lately been a delinquent at roll calling, having ſeen your publication of the 8th inſtant, deſires to inform, that his abſence has been intirely owing to the partial and unjuſt conduct exerciſed over thoſe who had entered to do the neceſſary duty of the city. He ſhould not think himſelf juſtified in neglecting of duty, had he not frequently deſired the officers to exerciſe their authority, and enrol all Aſſociators who had not joined their reſpective companies at the camp, agreeable to the Reſolve of the Committee of Safety of the 17th ult. this would oblige you to compel ſome of rank and fortune, who have had the credit of aſſociating, but never experienced any of the fatigue or duty attending it. Thoſe, Sir, you ſtill ſeem inclinable not to notice as perſons of no conſequence. There can be but little expectation of thoſe perſons being properly dealt with, who from inability, cowardice, or an averſion to our cauſe, have refuſed to enter into the ſervice of their country, if officers have not reſolution enough to execute the Reſolves of Convention or Committee of Safety, without reſpect of perſons.

He knows of no authority any commanding officer has to publiſh delinquents without a trial, yet is by no means ſurpriſed at this ſtretch of prerogative, as it is far ſhort of what has been already exerciſed over thoſe who have already ſubmitted to your partial command, and ſhould his name as a delinquent appear in public, he ſhall expect it to follow thoſe who never attended, nor have given any reaſonable excuſe for their neglect. If ſo, he ſhall think it his duty to return to his company, but if otherwiſe, he ſhall reſt ſatisfied with the ſtigma of having dared to exerciſe the right of a freeman, knowing that his offence conſiſts in refuſing to crouch to the arbitrary deſigns and impoſitions of a few rich men. For his part, he knows no reaſon why any one Aſſociator ſhould enjoy privileges diſtinct from another of equal rank and degree. When this equality becomes the rule of conduct for our officers, he ſhall eſteem it his greateſt glory to ſerve under them.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1775.

WHEREAS ſince the return of the ſubſcriber from New-York and Amboy, he is informed that ſome ill-diſpoſed malicious perſons, in his abſence, with a view to injure his character, have reported he had made his eſcape from Philadelphia, in order, as well to evade being brought to open and condign puniſhment, and to avoid the public reſentment on account of the eſcape made by a certain Moſes Kirkland from the New-Jail of this city and county ſome time paſt, as to avoid being impeached by a certain Arthur Thomas, who was lately confined in the ſaid jail. Theſe are therefore to inform thoſe ſlanderers that he is now returned to Philadelphia, from whence he went on buſineſs in virtue of a paſs or permit from the proper officer; and, in juſtice to his character, calls in this public manner on thoſe perſons and their abettors to make good their malicious charges, if any cauſe they have, ingenuouſly aſſuring ſuch ſcoundrels, and every of them, that as ſoon as he ſhall be able to trace the report ſo as to fix it, with any juſtice on any reporter or reporters thereof, or their abettors, he will adminiſter to him and them that uſeful remedy, the juſt demerit of malicious ſlander, the diſcipline of the whip in ample portion.

THOMAS DEWEES.

TO be SOLD, the time of a Scotch ſervant woman, who has about three years to ſerve. Inquire of the printer.

THE ſubſcriber deſires to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath prepared a number of MEDICINES, ſuitable to moſt kinds of diſeaſes, which he hath diſcovered, and brought to ſo great a perfection from his own experience in his practice of above forty years; that they have proved very ſerviceable to thoſe who have made uſe of them, which is an evidence of their ſucceſs, by their continually applying for them. And, as he chooſes to mix up and prepare his own medicines, which engroſſes ſo much of his time, together with a continual application for his advice and medicines from moſt parts of the adjacent country in Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, that he cannot go abroad and viſit his patients ſo much as he would incline to do.

Thoſe who apply to him for relief, he would adviſe them to bring the particular complaints of the patient, as to their pain, ſickneſs, fever, and all other circumſtances which are neceſſary for a phyſician to know, that he may be able to diſcover their diſorder, and ſend ſomething for their relief. And, as he deſigns to ſell his medicines upon the moſt reaſonable terms, he will expect ready money for them.

He hath for ſale the following MEDICINES of his own preparing:

Royal Balſam, which is good to cure all wounds, bruiſes, inward or outward, pains in the back, breaſt or limbs, and ſtops bleeding at the noſe, or inwardly. Syrup of Balſam, which helps coughs, colds, pains and ſtitches about the breaſt and ſide. Syrup and Powder for the bloody flux, which wonderfully anſwers its title. Tinctura Amara, or Bitter Tincture; this ſtrengthens the ſtomach, ſtops vomitting and ſickneſs at the ſtomach, cures the cholic and jaundice, and kills worms in children. Eſſence of Tar; this is univerſally good in all fevers and lowneſs of ſpirits, pleuriſies, pains of the ſide and breaſt, rheumatiſm, ſcurvy, and is a great ſweetener of the blood. A Powder and Ointment, to cure the piles. Vulnerary Liniment, which is a healer and cleanſer of all kinds of ſores, eſpecially thoſe of the mouth and throat. (Printed directions will be given with the above, of their virtues and cures done by them.) Dr. Bateman's pectoral drops. Turlington's balſam of life. Dr. Anderſon's pills. Dr. Hooper's female pills. Britiſh oyl. Hill's balſam of honey. Dr. Benjamin Godfrey's cordial. Camphire. Coral red, p. p. Carolina pink-root. Iſſue plaiſters. Diachylon, with the gums.

The above are ſold by GEORGE WEED, in Front-ſtreet, on the bank-ſide, a few doors above Market-ſtreet.

A BOAT, between fourteen and fifteen feet keel, and black pitch bottom, taken away or gone adrift in the night of the 5th inſtant, from John Norris's wharf at Kenſington. Any perſon who brings ſaid BOAT back to the above Norris, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward.

Auguſt 10, 1776.

OLD MADEIRA WINE, by the quarter caſk or ſmaller quantity, to be ſold by Robert Appleby, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets. At the ſame place may be had Hare's American beſt bottled PORTER, by the groſs or dozen, and SPRUCE BEER by the caſk or dozen.

ALL perſons indebted to THOMAS PRYOR, of the city of Philadelphia, particularly thoſe who are indebted for inſpecting flour, are deſired to call and pay the ſame to his wife. His abſence on public buſineſs requires this notice, which he hopes will be attended to.

Philad. July 15, 1776.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

DESERTED laſt night, from Captain Samuel Smith's company of Smallwood's firſt Maryland battalion, the following ſoldiers:

RICHARD BASKET, country born, ſix feet three inches high, remarkably ſtrong made, his limbs very large, and walks very ſlovingly. He had on and took with him, a ſcabby caſtor hat, blue hunting ſhirt, oſnabrug trouſers with five buttons at the ancle, a ſhort light coloured double breaſted waiſtcoat, a good pair of ſhoes, and is about twenty-five years of age.

RICHARD RIGAN, alſo country born, five feet ten inches high, about twenty-ſix years of age. He had on and took with him, an old felt hat, a brown coat and red waiſtcoat more than half-worn, a pair of leather breeches, ſhirts, ſtockings and ſhoes, and is a cooper by trade.

ADAM CRAMER, a tanner, of Dutch parents, about twenty-three years of age, and five feet ſix inches high. He had on and took with him, an old brown coat and waiſtcoat with braſs buttons, a pair of buckſkin breeches, a pair of oznabrug trouſers, a hunting ſhirt not dyed, a felt hat, ſhirt, ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes.

MARTIN WHEELER, an Iriſhman, about twenty-two years of age, five feet five inches high, ſharp face, and walks lightly. He had on and took with him, a mixed coloured coat and waiſtcoat both good, made ſhort, one pair of buckſkin breeches, one hunting ſhirt of a very dark colour, one buff caſimire waiſtcoat, ſhirt, ſtockings and ſhoes.

Whoever takes up ſaid Deſerters, and ſecures them, or ſends them to their company in New-York, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, or for any one of them FORTY SHILLINGS. They have all money, were inliſted in Baltimore, and it is probable will make for Maryland. SAMUEL SMITH, Capt.

N. B. The ſame night deſerted ſix men from the light infantry, and one from Capt. Simms of the ſame battalion. The ſame ſum will be given for each of them.

Eaſt Jerſies, Auguſt 8, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, the 9th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a Negroe wench named DINA, about thirty years of age, near five feet four inches high. She had on, when ſhe went away, a black petticoat, and a ſhort ſtriped gown. Whoever takes up ſaid wench, and brings her to me, or leaves her in the workhouſe, ſhall have the above reward. JOHN LITTLE.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1776.

WHEREAS, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this province, four-pence per gallon duty is laid on ſpirituous liquors, for the ſupport of the government of the ſame, the retailers whereof, and likewiſe thoſe that are indebted for the duty on the liquors aforeſaid for their private uſe, are hereby deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame.

Thoſe whoſe accounts have ſtood beyond the cuſtomary time of payment, will pleaſe to take notice, that unleſs they are ſpeedily diſcharged, I ſhall ſue for the ſame.

WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

WANTS a place as HOUSEKEEPER, in town or country, a middle aged woman, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1776.

TO be SOLD, by public vendue, on Wedneſday the fourteenth day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a TRACT of LAND lying in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, containing about one hundred acres, one third part whereof is well timbered, about three acres good meadow, and a ſufficient quantity may be made, and watered by never failing ſprings ariſing from the premiſes; the remainder good arable land. The whole beautifully ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, being equal to any in proſpect, and lying on the main road from Philadelphia, about eighteen miles from the latter and nine miles from Briſtol, near ſeveral places of worſhip of different denominations, joyning a mill-pond, and where there is plenty of manure that may be come at with little expence.

The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, and due attendance given by † JOSEPH THORNTON.

ROBBERY.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

ON the 29th of July, in the night, was broke open the cellar of the Public Manufactory at the corner of Market and Ninth ſtreets, and two pieces of goods cut out of the looms, viz. about twenty yards of Cotton, Barragon, or Fuſtian; and about fifty yards of narrow ſtriped Corded Dimity. The goods, being rough and unfiniſhed, may readily be known if offered for ſale, or carried to any of the bleach-yards. The managers hope for public aſſiſtance in detecting the villain, as loſſes of this kind (by diſcouraging weavers and manufacturers) may prove a fatal injury to America. Any perſon detecting the robber, ſo that he may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward paid by the Managers. 6w.

Philad. Auguſt 1, 1776.

A QUANTITY of GOOD FLAX to be ſold by Matthew Irwin, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, being the ſame ſtore lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Pleaſants.

TO BE SOLD, by MAURICE ROGERS, at Colonel JOHN NIXON'S compting-houſe, Jamaica SPIRIT, Weſt-India and Country RUM, MOLASSES, Muſcovado SUGAR, and ſome DRY GOODS.

OLD MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks, fit for immediate uſe, a few barrels of PORK, COFFEE and CHOCOLATE, &c. &c. &c. to be ſold by JONATHAN and JOEL EVANS.

MELASSES, COFFEE, SUGARS, French BRANDY, and RED PORT, in bottles, to be ſold by George Meade and Co.

WANTED a bay or brown HORSE, for a carriage, not more than ſix or ſeven years old, fourteen hands and a half high at the leaſt. Any perſon who has ſuch a one for ſale, may hear of a purchaſer by applying to the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1776. [Num. 244.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

To the PUBLIC.

OBSERVING lately in one of Mr. Towne's evening papers, a caution "to beware of counterfeits" in political matters, it naturally led me to reflect on the impropriety of appointing perſons to offices of honor or profit, who may not be real friends to the virtuous cauſe of American liberty. In politics as well as in phyſic, there will be men profeſſing a high veneration for the body, who, if attended to in their operations, will diſcover more of the knave than friend to ſociety. Amidſt the various claſſes of mankind, there appears none more dangerous at the preſent criſis than the *hypocrite*, the *proſelyte*, or the *ſelfiſh man*. The *hypocrite*, under the maſk of a religious or civil deportment, twiſts himſelf into a thouſand forms, the better to beguile the community, 'till at laſt having gained his point, he deſpiſes the paths through which he paſſed, and abuſes thoſe whom he hath deceived.

Neither can confidence with ſafety be placed in the *fawning proſelyte*, as the motive for changing ſides, often ariſes not from a conviction that the meaſures he caſually adopts are beſt, otherways than it produces advantages to himſelf; the Jewiſh ſaying, "*truſt not a proſelyte even to the tenth generation*," although it ſeems to convey a reflexion on poſterity, it nevertheleſs implies the dangerous tendency of relying on the con*change* is diſintereſted and ſincere.

As to the ſelfiſh man, the community cannot expect to derive virtue or goodneſs from his meaſures, as in war his *price* is the price of *blood*, and in peace his only view is to fleece the ſubject for the ſake of gain.

From the many ſtriking *prodigies* of public virtue given by the Americans in the preſent glorious conteſt, the world muſt be convinced their conduct proceeded from true principles of honeſty and peace, what an unhappy reflexion will it then be to have the proſpect clouded by the acts or conduct of either of the above characters.

Look around, Oh Americans, and if you meet in the public departments any perſon or perſons who would prey on your virtue or intereſts for the *ſake of private gain*, continue to ſhew the world, by extirpating of them from your employ, you are ſtill virtuous and will be free. B.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 3.

Wedneſday an expreſs arrived here with the following account of a battle fought by a party of the Fincaſtle militia with a number of Cherokee and Creek Indians, near the Great Iſland of Holſtein, the 20th July ult.

"Our ſcouts returned and informed that they had diſcovered a large number of Indians making into the ſettlement, upon which information the few men ſtationed at Eaton's fort, within the boundary line, completed a breaſt work ſufficiently ſtrong with what men were there, to have defended themſelves againſt a conſiderable number. Expreſſes were ſent to the different ſtations, and ſuch a number of men were collected that next morning we turned out with one hundred and ſeventy in ſearch of the enemy. We marched in two diviſions, with flankers on each wing and ſcouts before, who ſoon diſcovered upwards of twenty Indians and fired upon them. They immediately returned the fire, but our men ruſhing on them with ſuch violence obliged them to make a precipitate retreat. They left ten bundles and a good deal of plunder, which our men ſecured. We have great reaſon to believe ſeveral of them were wounded in this ſkirmiſh. Though it happened on a ground very diſadvantageous to purſue, yet it was with the greateſt difficulty they could be reſtrained. A council was held, and it was judged adviſeable to return, as we had reaſon to believe a party greatly ſuperior to ours was not far off. We had not marched more than a mile in good order when our rear was attacked by upwards of one hundred of the enemy. Our men ſuſtained the attack with great firmneſs, until a line was formed. The enemy endeavoured to ſurround us, but were prevented by the vigilance of Capt. James Shelby, who, with his diviſion, took poſſeſſion of an eminence, and bravely defended it, which prevented their deſign. Our line extended upwards of ſix hundred yards, and after diſputing the ground ſome time, we found thirteen of them dead on the field, and have reaſon to believe that many more might have been found, if we had had time to have ſearched for them, as there were great quantities of blood found every way they retreated. Though the action was ſhort, it is be[illegible] attacked us with their uſual fury, but our militia fought with a calmneſs and intrepidity that would have done honor to the veterans of any country. The behaviour of our ſcouts, not only on their duty, but in the action, deſerves the greateſt applauſe. Beſides a deal of plunder, we took a good many guns. We did not loſe a man, and had only four ſlightly wounded. The ſoldiers are in high ſpirits, and long for another engagement on equal terms. Though we have every reaſon to believe that the enemy are pouring in upon us in numbers ſuperior to our forces, yet we hope for a reinforcement from our friends.

Signed by Captains John Campbell, William Cocke, Thomas Maddiſon, James Thompſon, James Shelby, William Buchannan."

We have received at a certain port in this colony a ſupply of four hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder, and near two hundred ſtand of arms.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 8.

Lord Dunmore, with his piratical ſquadron, having been beat off Gwynn's-iſland, thought proper to move up the bay, and came on Saturday the 13th of July laſt into the mouth of Potowmack.

Amongſt others were the Roebuck, the Fowey, with Governor Eden on board, the Otter, the Dunmore, and a number of tenders. Part of the fleet, after a few day's ſtay at St. George's iſland, near the mouth of St. Mary's river, went up Potowmack to get freſh water, of which it is ſaid they were in great want. They burnt the dwelling houſe of Mr. William Brent, and did other damage on his plantation. After returning again, they burnt ſome veſſels be-

longing to their own fleet, and on Friday laſt took their departure down the bay in two diviſions. Several ſkirmiſhes happened during the interval of time between their firſt coming and their departure. We had none killed on our ſide, and only one man, Capt. Rezin Beall wounded, who is in a fair way of recovery. The enemy had divers killed, whoſe bodies were found, and many more wounded. A great number of dead bodies floated on ſhore of thoſe who died of diſeaſes, amongſt which were many blacks. The moſt intelligent of the deſerters ſay, that upwards of one thouſand Negroes have died within theſe ſix months; they have the ſmallpox and peſtilential fever amongſt them, which laſt rages with great violence, particularly amongſt the Negroes. It is ſaid the Roebuck is going to New-York, and the Tory families ſome to the Weſt-Indies, and ſome to St. Auguſtine. No conſiderable damage hath been done in this province that we hear of, except plundering St. George's iſland of ſtock, &c. when they firſt landed; but, on ſending down cannon, and ordering the militia and a few troops there, they became cautious how they approached the ſhore. The officers and men on duty behaved with great ſpirit and alacrity, and we hope Lord Dunmore hath taken his leave of us, not finding any encouragement to continue in Maryland.

By the New-York Poſt of this day we have the following freſh articles of intelligence.

PARIS, May 10.

IF we may credit the letters from Spain, a rupture between that Court and Portugal ſeems inevitable.

May 12. This day his Moſt Chriſtain Majeſty declared the Marquis de Noailles his Ambaſſador to his Britannic Majeſty, in the room of the Count de Guines, by the title of Duke de Guines.

LONDON, May 21.

Yeſterday Thomas Daw, Eſq; was appointed Secretary to Lord George Germaine, in the room of John Pownall, Eſq; who has reſigned.

May 22. Yeſterday there was a grand meeting of all the foreign miniſters, at the Hotel in St. James's-ſtreet, on account of ſome advices received from Portugal.

Advice is ſaid to be received of a total change in the French Miniſtry, and that thoſe who are now to take the lead have not the ſame pacific ſentiments as their predeceſſors.

Yeſterday a gentleman of diſtinction was ſent off expreſs to Madrid.

May 27. Yeſterday a full Board of Admiralty was held, at the breaking up of which twelve men of war of the line were ordered to be put into commiſſion.

The change in the French Miniſtry has alarmed A———n exceedingly. The Comptroller General of the Finances, Torgant, was a warm friend to peace and domeſtic improvement, and would not liſten to the Spaniſh faction; but the new arrangement is of a very different complexion.

Yeſterday in conſequence, as it imagined, of the above alarming intelligence, the different ſtocks fell two per cent.

Another Admiral, we hear, will ſhortly make his appearance at Spithead.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon.

"By the great preparations here it ſeems we are at the eve of awar. However the Portugueſe have taken care to fill their graneries with corn ſufficient for two or three years, which has been brought to Portugal by American veſſels, in return for which they received fire arms, gunpowder, &c. and what they now buy is ſhipped for their good friends the French, who, it is ſaid, are rather in want, but they make them pay an exorbitant price for it. Fifteen ſail of American veſſels are now in the Tagus, and will ſoon proceed on their return home; there are likewiſe nine ſail of men of war almoſt ready for ſea, excluſive of frigates and ſmaller veſſels.

It is ſaid that the Lords of the Admiralty have iſſued an order for the raiſing ſix thouſand more marines.

The 20th of May arrived at Spithead three veſſels of ſix hundred tons each, with ſtalls, &c. for the reception of horſes to be ſent to America with the fleet; and the ſecond diviſion of the Heſſian troops were under ſail at Stade the 14th inſt.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 5.

We hear that Capt. Joſeph White, of Salem, in conjunction with a Providence privateer, has taken five rich Jamaica men; two of which are arrived at Falmouth (Eaſt) and one at Providence.

On Saturday the 20th ult. died at Boſton, Mrs. Mary Pierce, the amiable conſort of Mr. Nathaniel Pierce of that town, merchant, and daughter to Deacon Samuel Fiſk of this town.—This lady largely inherited the virtues of her ſex; though young, ſhe was thoughtful, judicious and ſenſible; candor dictated her judgment, prudence her opinion, and propriety her conduct; ſhe preſerved ſuch an affability of manners towards all, that while her friends experienced every demonſtration of her regard, it was difficult to know whom ſhe eſteemed her enemies. She was married about a month before her death, inconſtant ſtate! juſt when the pleaſing proſpects of youth, and the promiſing enjoyment of conjugal felicity were opening to her view, ere ſhe had completed the celebration of her nuptials, ſhe is——dead! And for the mirth of a wedding, are changed the ſolemnities of a funeral! —She is gone—and to her diſconſolate huſband has left the diſappointment of his ſcarce promiſed bliſs; to her female friends, the pattern of every engaging virtue; to the world, a moſt ſtriking inſtance of the uncertainty of human happineſs!

NEWPORT, Auguſt 5.

Laſt Monday morning two brigs went up the eaſt ſide of the iſland, one of which is an Antiguaman, loaded with ſugar, rum and cotton, ſent in by the privateer Diamond, Capt. Chace, but had been taken before by Capt. Newman of Philadelphia, and was taken again by Capt. Chace, becauſe ſhe had no copy of Capt. Newman's commiſſion on board. The other brig is a whaleman, which is releaſed.

The Andrew Doria's prize ſhip, mentioned in our laſt to be aſhore near Watch-hill, being a very old veſſel, ſoon went to pieces; moſt of the ſugar is loſt, but all the rum, except two or three hogſheads, the ſails, rigging, cables, anchors, &c. ſaved.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived at New-London, the ſloop Betſey, Capt. Benjamin Bigelow, in fifteen days from St. Euſtatia, with a large quantity of duck, ſix tons of powder, ſome ſmall arms, &c. Mr. William Turner, of this iſland, came paſſenger in the above veſſel, and informs that a large number of troops have lately arrived at Martinico, and 9000 at Portorica; that the people at St. Euſtatia are very ſtanch for theſe ſtates, &c.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 7.

A letter from Skeenborough, dated the twenty-fourth ult. mentions General Arnold's being at that place to ſuperintend the veſſels building there; and that it was hoped we ſhould in a few days have a ſufficient fleet to command the lake.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 13.

Laſt Wedneſday was launched the third Continental frigate built here, called the WASHINGTON.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Polly, Capt. Mermahue, in twenty-four days from Martinico, who has brought a quantity of powder, ſulphur, ſome arms and coffee, &c. In lat. 19, long. 64, he ſpoke the brig Mermaid, Capt. Sawyer, from New-York, out twenty-two days. None of the enemy's ſhips were at the capes when the above veſſel came in. Five thouſand French troops were at Martinico when Capt. Mermahue left it.

In CONVENTION for the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA,
Friday, Auguſt 9, 1776.

Whereas the time for which the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, as well as the times for which the Committees of ſeveral counties of this ſtate, were elected into that office, are near expiring; and whereas the Aſſociators of the ſaid city and counties, who compoſe a great majority of the electors, are or may be, at ſuch expiration, abſent in the ſervice of their country; and it would be highly inexpedient that the ſaid city or counties ſhould either be without ſuch Committees, or that they ſhould be partially elected.

Reſolved therefore, That the preſent Committees of the ſaid city and counties reſpectively; ſhall continue to execute the duty of their ſaid offices until the militia of ſuch city and counties reſpectively ſhall return, and other Committees be regularly choſen. Excepting from this reſolve the Committees of the counties of Cumberland, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland.

SATURDAY, Auguſt 10.

Reſolved, That the commanding officers of the ſeveral battalions in the reſpective counties of this ſtate immediately march into Jerſey with their whole battalions.

2dly, That the Aſſociators of the counties of Bedford, Northumberland, Northampton and Weſtmoreland, and the guards of the city of Philadelphia, retained by the Council of Safety, and two companies of Col. Roſs's battalion and two companies of Col. Slough's battalion, of about fifty men each, left to guard the priſoners, and about ſixty carpenters and workmen retained by the Committee of Lancaſter, be excepted out of the foregoing reſolve.

3dly, That a bounty of Three Pounds be paid to every Aſſociator who has entered, or will enter, into the ſervice in the FLYING CAMP, to continue until the firſt day of January next, if not ſooner diſcharged, unleſs ſuch as have already received a bounty.

4thly, That ſuch battalions as have or ſhall furniſh their quotas for the FLYING CAMP, and have been in actual ſervice ſix weeks, ſhall be permitted to return home, if the Generals and field-officers ſhall judge it conſiſtent with the public ſafety; and where the whole cannot be permitted to return, furlows are to be granted in caſes of particular neceſſity.

5thly, That three Commiſſioners be appointed to go to Head-Quarters in New-Jerſey, to form the FLYING CAMP.

6thly, That the Commiſſioners, with the field-officers of the counties reſpectively, ſhall nominate the officers for the FLYING CAMP, where they are not already nominated.

7thly, That money be put into the hands of the Commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of paying the bounty.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, jun. Secretary.

In CONVENTION for the State of Pennſylvania,
Auguſt 12, 1776.

The Houſe reſuming the conſideration of the report of the Committee appointed to fix the quotas of the four additional battalions for the flying camp, and upon motion it was reſolved, That the Houſe do approve the ſame.

The ſaid report is as follows:

The city of Philadelphia 628 men—County ditto 160—Bucks 100—Cheſter 160—Lancaſter 323—Berks 240—York 515—Northampton 278—Cumberland 580. In all 2984.

THE time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL, who has near three years to ſerve, to be ſold for want of employ. Inquire of the printer.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. Samuel Shaw's company of marines, belonging to one of the Continental frigates, ANGUS CAMERON, born in Ireland, about five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair curled behind, a little pock marked, and about thirty years of age. It is ſaid he inliſted in Captain Craig's company of Lancaſter militia. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in this city, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

FRANKLIN READ, 1ſt Lieut.

Philadelphia Auguſt 13, 1776.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that, by the deſire of many, he has concluded to make ſome longer ſtay in town, and is removed next door to Mr. William Dibley's, the ſign of the White Horſe and Fountain in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, where he continues to ſhew the remarkable creature called A SATYR, of about two feet high, his body reſembling a human body in all parts except his feet; he walks upright, and performs various actions to admiration. The ſenſe and agility of this creature renders him worthy of the obſervation of the curious. Due attendance is given at ſaid place every hour of the day, from eight o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening, price one Shilling as uſual, by the public's moſt obliged, and very humble ſervant, I. FOWLER.

ANY gentleman having a houſe empty, and would rather any honeſt perſon lived in ſome part of it that would take care of it, may hear of one with a very ſmall family, and who would faithfully diſcharge every truſt committed to her care, by applying to the printer.

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY continues to teach the LATIN Language, to a ſelect number of boys, and has provided himſelf with a very convenient houſe for that purpoſe in Spruce-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets. There are a few boys wanted to complete the number. Any gentleman, applying in time, may be ſatisfied with reſpect to his abilities and terms. He flatters himſelf that, upon trial, he will give ample ſatisfaction, as he has hitherto done, to his employers.

WANTS a CHAMBERMAID's place, a young woman who can be well recommended. She has been uſed to attend children, and underſtands ſomething of the tayloreſs's buſineſs. Inquire of the printer.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber at Alſion ironworks, in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, on Wedneſday the 31ſt of July laſt, JOHN FISHER, an Engliſh indented ſervant. He is ſixteen years of age, about five feet four inches high, ſlender made, ſmall legs, large feet, a little knock-kneed, much marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſurly countenance. He had on, when he went away, a ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, oſnabrug trouſers with two patches on one of the knees. It is ſuppoſed he took with him a ſcarlet jacket, and a new ruff caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any jail, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS Reward. LAWRENCE SALTAR.

Philad. July 27, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday afternoon, from the ſubſcriber, ſoapboiler and tallow chandler, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-market, a ſervant man named DANIEL FAGAN, about twenty-four years of age, near five feet ſix inches high, fair complexion, and very ſlow of ſpeech. He had on and took with him, when he went away, a ſmall round hat bound round with black ferret, an oſnabrug ſhirt, one fine and one coarſe linen ditto, an olive coloured cloth jacket, white linen ditto, two pair of white linen breeches, ſtriped linen trouſers, thread ſtockings, and ſhoes with plaited buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges. GEORGE CONNELLY.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Second-ſtreet bridge, by the dock, on the 31ſt of July laſt, an Engliſh ſervant man named AARON GOVER, a baker by trade, but has formerly worked at the weaving buſineſs, about twenty years of age, pockmarked, rocks in his walk, his clothes uncertain, as he has taken ſeveral ſorts with him. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any jail, or brings him home to his maſter, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward and all reaſonable charges.

Philad. Auguſt 1. THOMAS MIDDLETON.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday from Schloſſer and Franck, an Engliſh ſervant lad, uſed in the tanning trade, named JOHN FORD, about eighteen years of age, five feet four or five inches high, fair complexion, and brown hair. He had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat, light blue jacket, leather breeches, good ſhoes, brown thread ſtockings, a white ſhirt and cocked hat. It is probable he may change his dreſs, as one or two of his acquaintance went away the ſame time, and may be in company. It is ſuppoſed he will go over to the enemy as ſoon as he can. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſters get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

SCHLOSSER and FRANCK.

READY money, and the higheſt price, given for OLD BRASS, COPPER and PEWTER, by Benjamin Town, copperſmith and braſs-founder, at the corner of Front and Market ſtreets, facing the coffee-houſe.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia. Alſo the higheſt price will be given for clean LINEN RAGS. He has a quantity of good GREEN TEA to diſpoſe of.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1776.

ISAAC HAZLEHURST, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, has for ſale Weſt-India and Philadelphia RUM, COFFEE of an excellent quality, good Muſcovado SUGARS in hogſheads, tierces and barrels, CINNAMON, POWDER BLUE, and old Jamaica SPIRITS of an extraordinary quality.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1776.

TO be SOLD, by public vendue, on Wedneſday the fourteenth day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a TRACT of LAND lying in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, containing about one hundred acres, one third part whereof is well timbered, about three acres good meadow, and a ſufficient quantity may be made, and watered by never failing ſprings ariſing from the premiſes; the remainder good arable land. The whole beautifully ſituated for a gentleman's country ſeat, being equal to any in proſpect, and lying on the main road from Philadelphia, about eighteen miles from the latter and nine miles from Briſtol, near ſeveral places of worſhip of different denominations, joyning a mill-pond, and where there is plenty of manure that may be come at with little expence.

The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, and due attendance given by † JOSEPH THORNTON.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber's plantation in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Monday the 8th inſtant (July) a SORREL HORSE, near fifteen hands high, with a light coloured main and tail, two hind feet white, and a ſtar or blaze; he trots, and is about ſeven or eight years old. If ſtrayed [illegible] the ſubſcriber at the plantation as above, or to his houſe in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward; and if ſtolen, whoever diſcovers the horſe and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS. JOHN MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant lad named WILLIAM ODAM, about eighteen years of age, five feet ſix inches high, well ſet, down look, low forehead, and light hair. It is uncertain what clothes he had on. He took with him a dark blue drab cloth coattee, with white metal buttons, a brown camblet coattee pieced in the ſides and ſleeves, a cloth coloured coating veſt with a belt without ſleeves, white metal buttons, a ſtriped linen veſt without ſleeves, olive coloured fuſtian breeches, two diced check and ſtriped trouſers, one white and four checked ſhirts, three pair white thread yarn and worſted hoſe, half worn ſhoes, and flapt felt hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any jail, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges. WILLIAM MOORE.

WANTED a perſon to ſerve in a ſmall family as PLAIN COOK and HOUSE MAID. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1776. [Num. 245.

SAVANNAH (Georgia) June 20.

Our PROVINCIAL CONGRESS met here on the ſixth inſt. when his Excellency ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, Eſquire, Preſident and Commander in Chief of the province of GEORGIA, delivered the following SPEECH:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Congreſs,

THE ſtate of the province at your laſt meeting, made it abſolutely neceſſary to adopt ſome temporary regulations for the preſervation of the public peace and ſafety; and your appointment of me, to carry theſe regulations into execution, at a time ſo critical and important to the welfare of this country, requires an exertion of the greateſt prudence and abilities.

At a time when our rights and privileges are invaded, when the fundamental principles of the conſtitution are ſubverted, and thoſe men whoſe duty ſhould teach them to protect and defend us, are become our betrayers and murderers, it calls aloud on every virtuous member of the community to ſtand forth, and ſtem the prevailing torrent of corruption and lawleſs power.

The many and frequent inſtances of your attachment towards me, and an ardent deſire to promote the welfare of my country, have induced me to accept of this weighty and important truſt. For your intereſt only I deſire to act; and, relying on your aid and aſſiſtance in every difficulty, I ſhall always moſt confidently expect it.

Some venal diſaffected men may endeavour to perſuade the people to ſubmit to the oppreſſive mandates of deſpotiſm, but ſurely every freemen would conſider the nature, and inſpect the deſigns and execution of that government under which he may be called to live. The people of this province, in oppoſing the deſigns of a cruel and corrupt miniſtry, have ſurmounted what appeared inſuperable difficulties; and, notwithſtanding the artifice and addreſs that for a long time were employed to divert their attention from the common cauſe, they at length, by imperceptible degrees, ſucceeded, and declared their reſolution to aſſert their liberties, and to maintain them, at all events, in concurrence with the other aſſociated colonies. For my part, I moſt candidly declare, that from the origin of theſe unhappy diſputes, I heartily approved the conduct of the Americans. My approbation was not the reſult of prejudice or partiality, but proceeded from a firm perſuaſion of their having acted agreeable to conſtitutional principles, and the dictates of an upright diſintereſted conſcience.

We muſt all acknowledge our great obligations to our anceſtors for the invaluable liberties we enjoy; it is our indiſpenſable duty to tranſmit them inviolate to poſterity; and to be negligent in an affair of ſuch moment, would be an indelible ſtain of infamy on the preſent æra. Animated with this principle, I ſhall think myſelf amply rewarded if I can be ſo fortunate as to render any ſervice to the cauſe of freedom and poſterity.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Congreſs,

Being ſenſible that many matters of great importance will claim your attention at this meeting, I will not take up too much of your time from the public buſineſs. Some farther regulations reſpecting the courts of juſtice, the ſtate of the Continental battalion, and the better ordering of the militia of this province, will neceſſarily be the ſubject of your diſquiſitions.

You muſt be convinced of the many difficulties we labour under, ariſing from the number that ſtill remain among us, under the ſhelter of an affected neutrality. The arguments alledged for their conduct appear too weak to merit a refutation: This is no time to talk of moderation; in the preſent inſtance it ceaſes to be a virtue. An appeal, an awful appeal is made to heaven, and thouſands of lives are in jeopardy every hour. Our northern brethren point to their wounds, and call for our moſt vigorous exertions; and God forbid that ſo noble a conteſt ſhould end in an infamous concluſion. You will not therefore be biaſſed by any ſuggeſtions from theſe enemies of American liberty, or regard any cenſure they may beſtow on the forwardneſs and zeal of this infant colony. You muſt evidently perceive the neceſſity of making ſome farther laws reſpecting theſe Non-Aſſociates; and, though there may be ſome who appear at preſent forward to ſign the Aſſociation, yet it becomes us to keep a watchful eye on the motives and conduct of theſe men, leſt the public good be endangered through their perfidy and pretended friendſhip.

By the reſolves of the General Congreſs, the inhabitants of the United Colonies are permitted to trade to any part of the world except the dominions of the King of Great Britain; and, in conſequence of which, it will be neceſſary to fix on ſome mode of proceeding for the clearance of veſſels, and other matters relative thereto; and perhaps you may think it farther requiſite to appoint proper officers to deſpatch this buſineſs, that the adventurers in trade may meet with as little obſtruction as poſſible. And I would, at the ſame time, recommend to your conſideration the exorbitant prices of goods, and other neceſſaries of life, in the town of Savannah, and in every part of the province. This certainly requires ſome immediate regulations, as the poor muſt be greatly diſtreſſed by ſuch alarming and unheard of extortions.

With reſpect to Indian affairs, I hoped to have had the pleaſure of aſſuring you, from the ſtate of the proceedings of the Commiſſioners, that they were in every reſpect friendly, and warmly attached to our intereſt, and that there was the greateſt reaſon to expect a continuance of the ſame friendly diſpoſition; but I have received ſome accounts ſince rather unfavorable. As this is of the higheſt conſequence to the peace and welfare of the colony, I would here ſuggeſt, whether it would not be neceſſary to enter into ſome reſolves, in order to prevent any future miſunderſtanding between them and our back ſettlers. And to this I think I may add, that the putting the province in the beſt poſture of defence would be an object very requiſite at this juncture.

The Continental Congreſs having always been ſolicitous to promote the increaſe and improvement of uſeful knowledge, and with the higheſt ſatisfaction contemplating the rapid progreſs of the arts and ſciences in America, have thought proper to recommend the encouraging the manufactory of Saltpetre, Sulphur, and Gunpowder. The proceſs is extremely eaſy, and I ſhall be very glad to ſee any of the

good people of this province exerting themſelves in the manufacture of theſe uſeful and neceſſary articles. If they once conſider it is for the public good they will need no other inducement.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Congreſs,

Remember, in all your deliberations, you are engaged in a moſt arduous undertaking—Generations yet unborn may owe their freedom and happineſs to your determinations, and may beſtow bleſſings or execrations on your memory, in ſuch manner as you diſcharge the truſt repoſed in you by your conſtituents. Thoughts like theſe will influence you to throw aſide every prejudice, and to exert your utmoſt efforts to preſerve unanimity, firmneſs, and impartiality in all your proceedings. ARCHIBALD BULLOCK.

Savannah, June 5, 1776.

WATERTOWN, Auguſt 5.

Extract of a letter from Cumberland, Nova-Scotia, June 23, 1776.

" The following is a genuine copy of an inliſtment preſented by Mr. Franklyn to the inhabitants of this county, in order, as he ſaid, to wipe off that ſtain of diſaffection which had been repreſented home by Governor Legge. Yet, notwithſtanding the little art and fineſſe he is ſo remarkable for, he has not been able to gain that aſcendancy over the minds of the inhabitants, as he and his friends expected. Were it not other motives which deterred the people from ſigning, the view which Mr. Franklyn has in doing it being ſo obvious to the leaſt impartial penetration acquainted in our government, would prevent every honeſt and well thinking man from complying. Franklyn and his friends gain one point, and himſelf two; firſt, by getting this inliſtment ſigned, he may prove that Mr. Legge has made a falſe repreſentation, and in this convulſed time muſt be very pernicious to the intereſt of Britain; by this he may throw Mr. Legge out of the government, and his adherents out of buſineſs. This would ſatisfy the revenge long looked for, by Mr. Legge's juſt adminiſtration in bringing many groſs and atrocious offenders to juſtice for embezzling the public monies, and uſing ſuch as they meant for ruling in a partial and deſpotic ſway, to the great detrement of the progreſs of the ſettlement ever ſince Mr. Howe came. Secondly, Mr. Franklyn, who is reduced in a manner to a ſtate of beggary, and being too well known for his diſſimulation, cannot gain ground in proportion, nor no emolument ariſing. He by this may ſhew his popularity and intereſt in favour of government (if ſigned) get himſelf eſtabliſhed with his regiment or the government. He has not procured above thirty volunteers, many of them of the moſt low characters, and the others he has frightened, having declared openly that thoſe who would not ſign ſhould forfeit their intereſt. In this (ſhould he accompliſh it) he will get his deſire, as he has often declared that he hoped to ſee the day when an American ſhould not have a foot in Nova-Scotia."

" Province of Nova-Scotia, ſſ.

" Whereas this his Majeſty's province has been, and is now threatened with an invaſion from the neighbouring colonies, by certain people now in arms againſt his Majeſty's preſent government, for refuſing to concur with them in diſobedience to the laws of Great-Britain, and for affording, agreeable to our duty, ſupplies and refreſhments to his Majeſty's troops. We wiſh it to be known, that however unwilling we ſhould be to ſhed the blood of our American countrymen, we muſt, in diſcharge of our duty to God and the King, and in ſupport of the conſtitution of our country, oppoſe their entry into this province, and any and every their proceedings therein, where their coming muſt expoſe us to the ruin and deſtruction of our property, and to all the ravages and horrors of a civil war. And we do ſolemnly promiſe, in the preſence of Almighty God, to bear faithful true allegiance to his ſacred Majeſty George the Third; and we will, to the utmoſt of our power and ability, ſupport, maintain, and defend his crown and dignity againſt all traiterous attempts and conſpiracies whatever; and furthermore, we, inhabitants of the townſhip of ———, do, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, voluntary enrol ourſelves in a company of militia, whereof ——— is to be our Captain, and ——— are to be our Lieutenants, in the volunteer regiment of militia, under the command of the Hon. Michael Franklyn, Eſq; on condition, nevertheleſs, that we are not, on any occaſion whatever, to ſerve out of this colony, nor are we to be required to do duty in conſequence of this enactment, but on caſe of an actual invaſion of this province, by ſuch a body of forces as may make it neceſſary to aid and ſupport the King's troops ſtationed in this colony."

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 14.

We hear from Ticonderoga, that on the 28th of July, immediately after divine worſhip, the Declaration of Independance was read by Col. St. Clair, and having ſaid, " God ſave the Free Independant States of America!" the army manifeſted their joy with three cheers. It was remarkably pleaſing to ſee the ſpirits of the ſoldiers ſo raiſed after all their calamities; the language of every man's countenance was, Now we are a people! we have a name among the ſtates of this world.

On Monday laſt about ſixty veſſels came in from ſea, and anchored at Staten-Iſland. They are ſuppoſed to be Lord Dunmore's fleet from Virginia.

A gentleman, juſt arrived from Ticonderoga, informs us, that General Burgoyne has endeavoured to perſuade ſome tribes of the Canadian Indians to join the Britiſh army, but they abſolutely refuſed, and were derermined not to take any part in the preſent unhappy diſpute; that ſhould a reconciliation between Great-Britain and America take place at any future period, they were certain of being the greateſt ſufferers, therefore choſe to remain neuter.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 15.

Laſt Saturday George Morgan, Eſq; arrived in this city from the weſtward. On the ninth ult. whilſt at one of the Shawaneſe towns on the Scioto, he received intelligence of three Six Nation warriors having paſſed by there with two priſoners they had taken, ſixteen days before, from Virginia. Mr. Morgan followed and got to their town before them, prevented the uſual puniſhment of the priſoners on their entry, and inſiſted on their being immediately delivered up to him, unleſs they intended this breach of the peace as an open declaration of war. All the Headmen of the Six Nations, Shawaneſe, and Delawares, who were called together on this occaſion, behaved in a very friendly manner, and joined with Mr. Morgan in his demand made to the warriors, who ſoon complied therewith, and were promiſed forgiveneſs on condition of future good behaviour. Theſe warriors told Mr. Morgan they had done no other damage, except they killed a young man they ſhot at when they took theſe priſoners; but he made his eſcape, though they believed the ball entered his breaſt. The priſoners are twin ſons of Andrew M'Connel, late of Pennſylvania, who removed laſt winter to Leestown on Kentucke river, and were taken within a few hundred yards of the town. Mr. Morgan brought them to Pittſburg, and delivered them to their uncle in Weſtmoreland county in this province. Since then, a ſmall party of Shaw-

aneſe, in returning from the Cherokee country, killed and ſcalped two perſons near the Big Bone Lick; they were purſued by a few of the neighbours who killed and ſcalped two of the Indians, the others eſcaped. This breach is alſo likely to be ſettled to the ſatifaction of all parties, as the Headmen had expreſſed great concern at the conduct of their fooliſh young people, and promiſe to do all in their power to preſerve our friendſhip. A treaty is to be held at Pittſburg with the weſtern Indians the beginning of October, when it is hoped they will liſten to and follow their true intereſt, as they have promiſed to do.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations met in council at Onondago on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of laſt June, promiſed Mr. Morgan to call all their warriors from Canada, and to liſten to the Thirteen United States of America, being convinced that their advice was for their true intereſt, as they have no buſineſs to join either ſide in the preſent war between Britain and America. They accordingly ſent off a party for the above purpoſe the 22d of June, and another party to Niagara, to inſiſt on Col. Butler's bringing all their people ſafe back immedately. They likewiſe ſent off two large belts to the lake and other weſtern Indians, to inform them of their determination, and to deſire they will alſo ſit ſtill.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, dated Auguſt 5, 1776.

"I came over here from R—— to conduct a Canadian from St. Francois to Head Quarters. He aſſures me that the Indians in general have reſolved not to join in the war. Things here begin to wear a different face. The greateſt harmony reigns among the General Officers. Order is taking place in the army, and the men in high ſpirits. Great numbers are coming in from New-England to Skeneſborough. It is reported that Gen. Carlton has uſed the Canadians who favored us very barbarouſly, which has provoked them very much. Some deſerters are come over, and ſome of the foreign troops are ſaid to be deſirous of deſerting."

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Auguſt 15, 1776,

Reſolved, That the Commanding Officer of each battalion or company of Aſſociators belonging to this ſtate, be required forthwith to return to the Council of Safety a liſt of the names of the Aſſociators who have deſerted from their reſpective corps, that they may be dealt with according to their deſerts.

Ordered, That the above Reſolve be publiſhed in all the public papers of this city.

Extract from the minutes,

JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE CHAMBER, Philadelphia, Auguſt 6.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the following reſolve of the Provincial Conference be publiſhed in all the newſpapers in Engliſh and German.

PROVINCIAL CONFERRENCE, June 25,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to every county and diſtrict Committee in this province, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to the examination of all ſtrangers or perſons travelling through the city or counties, and permit no perſons travelling through the city or counties to remain therein, unleſs they produce a paſs or certificate from the city, county or diſtrict, Committee from whence they laſt came, and it is farther recommended to all Committees to furniſh proper paſſes to all friends to American liberty upon their application therefor.

NATHANIEL DONNEL, Secretary, pro. tem.

TO BE SOLD, by PELATIAH WEBSTER, in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton-alley, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and country rum, pepper, raw ginger, ſpermaceti candles, about one hundred weight of RHUBARB, iron teakettles, thread ſtockings, buckſkin breeches, &c.

A TREATISE of MILITARY EXERCISE, calculated for the uſe of the Americans, to be ſold at Lewis Nicolas's, Barrack Maſter, in Water-ſtreet; Mr. Aitkin's in Front-ſtreet; Meſſ. Bradfords; at Mr. Dunlap's book-ſtore in Market-ſtreet; Meſſ. Styner and Ciſt, printers, in Second-ſtreet; and at Serjeant Brown's, oppoſite the Barrack gate, price four ſhillings.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the 13th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, near Philadelphia, a Scotch ſervant lad named ANDREW URQUHART, about twenty years of age, full faced, dark hair ſomewhat curled, near five feet ſeven inches high, well ſet, has ſomething of the Scotch dialect, and can ſpeak the Erſe tongue. He had on and took with him, an old grey cloth coattee with fall down collar, a double breaſted ſilk and linen jacket with red and yellow ſtripes ſurrounding his body, a felt hat almoſt new, buckſkin breeches with braſs buttons, two pair of trouſers, one a cotton and linen ſtripe, the other tow, more than half worn, a good flax linen ſhirt, neat leather ſhoes about half worn, with plain ſquare ſteel buckles, and an old flag ſilk handkerchief. He came in with Capt. Brown in the brig Clementina, from Scotland in October laſt, and is ſuppoſed to be now in or near Philadelphia. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges,

Aug. 14, 1776. JONAS SUPPLEE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the Factory, near the Dock, two ſervant men, the one named JOHN O'NEIL, was born in the county of Cavan, in the kingdom of Ireland, by trade a bucklemaker, a great taker of ſnuff, and has a remarkable long noſe, about thirty-five years of age, near five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, dark complexion, very talkative, and much given to liquor. He had on and took with him, a light blue coat and jacket, black pluſh breeches, a linſey jacket, with white metal buttons, American manufactory, two new oznabrug ſhirts, and ſeveral other articles.

The other, named WILLIAM REACH, a native of Scotland, ſerved his time at Birmingham, about five feet three or four inches high, has the Scotch dialect, down look, and black complexion. He took with him a brown coattee, oznabrug trouſers and ſhirt, a white jacket, and a new hat of the military cock, As they are both of great ſervice to this country at ſaid manufactory, and the equipment of ſeveral battalions will be delayed by their eſcape, it is hoped all friends to their country will do their utmoſt endeavours to take them. It is ſuppoſed they will make for the Britiſh fleet, as ſaid O'Neil having ſerved under Capt. Vandeput, and is a penſioner on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, he having frequently expreſſed his deſire to join the ſame. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

THOMAS BRAMALL,
JAMES GREGSON.

N. B. All gentlemen, officers of the army and navy, are forwarned not to inliſt, and others are forbid to harbour them at their peril.

A WAGGON and a good TEAM, with a truſty DRIVER, may have employment for about ſix weeks by Coxe, Furman and Coxe. Aug. 15.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 15, 1776.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber this morning, a Lewis-iſlander or Scotch ſervant man, named JOHN M'KINNON, about twenty-two years of age, ſpeaks but bad Engliſh on the Highland or Scotch accent, about five feet two inches high, a fleſhy ſhort well ſet fellow, with middling long black or ſut coloured hair cut on the top, has thick legs, walks upright, ſmooth face, with dark and rather ſmall eyes, of a dull ſulky look. He took with him a brown ſuperfine cloth coat and jacket, and alſo a blue coating coat rather too long for him, a brown ſheeting uniform jacket, buckſkin breeches, brown thread ſtockings, and trouſers of narrow ſtriped ticking, he has alſo two old beaver hats, and wears a cockade of black ribbon. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges. PHILLIP WILSON.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone to the camp.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that, by the deſire of many, he has concluded to make ſome longer ſtay in town, and is removed next door to Mr. William Dibley's, the ſign of the White Horſe and Fountain in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, where he continues to ſhew the remarkable creature called A SATYR, of about two feet high, his body reſembling a human body in all parts except his feet; he walks upright, and performs various actions to admiration. The ſenſe and agility of this creature renders him worthy of the obſervation of the curious. Due attendance is given at ſaid place every hour of the day, from eight o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening, price one Shilling as uſual, by the public's moſt obliged, and very humble ſervant, I. FOWLER.

N. B. Any perſon having a light ONE HORSE CART to diſpoſe of, if not very old, may hear of a purchaſer by applying as above.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1775.

WHEREAS ſince the return of the ſubſcriber from New-York and Amboy, he is informed that ſome ill-diſpoſed malicious perſons, in his abſence, with a view to injure his character, have reported he had made his eſcape from Philadelphia, in order, as well to evade being brought to open and condign puniſhment, and to avoid the public reſentment on account of the eſcape made by a certain Moſes Kirkland from the New-Jail of this city and county ſome time paſt, as to avoid being impeached by a certain Arthur Thomas, who was lately confined in the ſaid jail. Theſe are therefore to inform thoſe ſlanderers that he is now returned to Philadelphia, from whence he went on buſineſs in virtue of a paſs or permit from the proper officer; and, in juſtice to his character, calls in this public manner on thoſe perſons and their abettors to make good their malicious charges, if any cauſe they have, ingenuouſly aſſuring ſuch ſcoundrels, and every of them, that as ſoon as he ſhall be able to trace the report ſo as to fix it, with any juſtice on any reporter or reporters thereof, or their abettors, he will adminiſter to him and them that uſeful remedy, the juſt demerit of malicious ſlander, the diſcipline of the whip in ample portion. THOMAS DEWEES.

TO BE SOLD, by MAURICE ROGERS, at Colonel JOHN NIXON's compting-houſe, Jamaica SPIRIT, Weſt-India and Country RUM, MOLASSES, Muſcovado SUGAR, and ſome DRY GOODS.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE.

SUCH as woollens, linens, and cottons, particularly corded demity, to be ſold, by SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun. at his manufactory in South-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, and at his houſe between Market and Arch ſtreets.

As he has at a very great expence made an attempt to improve manufactures in America, he hopes for the public encouragement.

He has alſo a quantity of good vinegar to diſpoſe of, either by the barrel or ſmaller meaſure.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers, two Engliſh ſervant men, named THOMAS and GEORGE MILTON. They are brothers, and gardeners by profeſſion, and it is not doubted but they are together. THOMAS MILTON, aged about twenty-eight years, near five feet ſix inches high, brown hair, likely freſh coloured countenance, and a well ſet fellow. He had on, and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat and veſt, with yellow metal buttons, an old drab coloured cloth coattee, a blue ſtriped linſey jacket with ſleeves, not lined, two red ſtriped Damaſcus waiſtcoats, three Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, three pair of coarſe brown linen trouſers, one pair of black knit breeches, one pair of buckſkin ditto, three pair of worſted ſtockings, one pair of white ſilk ditto, one pair of fine brown thread ditto, two muſlin neckcloths, an half worn round beaver hat, and two pair of ſhoes, one pair quite new.

GEORGE MILTON is about twenty-four years of age, near five feet four inches high, ſwarthy complexion, pock-marked, black hair cut ſhort, and has rather a down look. He had on and took with him, a ſuperfine dark brown broadcloth coat and veſt pretty much worn, a dark blue broadcloth coat and veſt, the backs of the veſt ſuperfine black cloth, a yellow ſtriped Damaſcus veſt without ſleeves, a blue ſtriped ditto, two new homeſpun ſhirts half whitened, two Holland check do. a pair of check trouſers, a pair of brown linen ditto, one pair of buckſkin breeches, one pair of ſhoes almoſt new, a round caſtor hat half worn, and ſundry other things not remembered. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants in any jail ſo that their maſters gets them again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS for each of them.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL,
JOSEPH SWIFT.

A BOAT, between fourteen and fifteen feet keel, and black pitch bottom, taken away or gone adrift in the night of the 5th inſtant, from John Norris's wharf at Kenſington. Any perſon who brings ſaid BOAT back to the above Norris, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward.

Auguſt 10, 1776.

OLD MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks, fit for immediate uſe, a few barrels of PORK, COFFEE and CHOCOLATE, &c. &c. &c. to be ſold by JONATHAN and JOEL EVANS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Published every *Tuesday, Thursday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1776. [Num. 246.

MILITARY BOOKS

PRINTED and to be SOLD by
R. AITKEN, Printer and Bookseller in Philadelphia.

A New System of MILITARY DISCIPLINE, founded upon Principle, said to be wrote by General Howe. Price in blue boards seven shillings and sixpence, and ten shillings bound.

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Likewise sold by said Aitken, SIX SKETCHES on the HISTORY of MAN. By Henry Home, Lord Kaims.

☞ Good Maccuba Rappee at ten shillings per bottle.

STRAYED from Mr. Hamilton's place, the 10th of July last, a small BAY HORSE, with a sore hind leg, one white hind foot, and a star in his forehead. Also a BLACK MARE off the commons, and lame in one of her hind feet. Whoever takes up the said Horse and Mare, and brings them to John Smith, porter, at the drawbridge, shall have TEN SHILLINGS for the Horse, and ONE DOLLAR for the Mare, and all reasonable charges. JOHN SMITH.

WANTS a place as WET NURSE, one who has a good breast of milk, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, August 17, 1776.

CAME to the stable of the subscriber, at the Indian Queen in Fourth-street, on the first of June, a BAY HORSE, fifteen hands high, paces and trots, and has black main, tail, and legs. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date.

FRANCIS LEE.

N. B. A WAITER is wanted.

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, &c. of Aug. 3.

Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdem.

ON the 18th of June, the Provincial Congress of New-York gave an elegant entertainment to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, and the Officers of the Continental army under his command. After dinner many patriotic TOASTS were drank, and ONE in particular, which deserves to be rivited in the minds of every American, and to be drank by every gentleman in his family throughout the continent, in perpetuam rei memoriam, viz. MAY PLACEMEN AND PENSIONERS NEVER FIND SEATS IN AMERICAN SENATES.—It is wholly owing to a fatal influence *of this nature,* in the British Parliament, that Britain has lost the AMERICAN COLONIES, and if she continues to suffer the same, she will not long remain a kingdom, but will become a province of France. And will America split upon the same rock? Forbid it, Heaven! Rather let her guardian angels (the Continental Congress) be ever watchful over those rights and privileges, which her SONS should defend, and transmit to the latest posterity a system of political government, founded on a basis which can never be shaken, exempted from those defects and errors that have subverted other states. I could have wished to have seen another toast added, viz. MAY THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE POWERS NEVER BE LODGED IN THE SAME HANDS—such a measure is unconstitutional, impolitic, oppressive and absurd. From the same principle, we may as well admit the civil and military powers to center in the same persons, which seems to be allowed by all is unconstitutional, but whether it does not still exist in *some colonies,* may be a pertinent inquiry. AMICUS PATRIÆ.

SAVANNAH (Georgia) June 20.

To his Excellency ARCHIBALD BULLOCH, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the province of Georgia,

The ADDRESS of the Provincial Congress of said province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE the Representatives of the province of Georgia, in Congress met, beg leave to return your Excellency our thanks for your speech delivered to us yesterday.

Animated, we hope, with the principles of virtuous citizens, and inspired with sentiments becoming the glorious cause we are engaged in, we behold with pleasure the elevation of men from among us, whose assiduity and unwearied endeavors have rendered them the objects of favor with their country; and we trust that while the several executive departments of government shall continue to be filled with such men, no murmurings or discontents will find admission among the good people of this province.

Being truly sensible that to be a freeman under the British constitution, for which our ancestors fought and bled, implies a right to examine with freedom, and to pass censure or applause upon every act of government. We have exercised the right of inspecting into the late measures pursued against these colonies, and the more we deliberate upon them, the more firmly persuaded we are of their wicked and dangerous ten-

dency, and that as they are founded in iniquity, ſo they muſt end, if ſubmitted to, in ruin and deſtruction to us and our poſterity.

From theſe motives and conſiderations have we entered into the preſent laudable oppoſition, in which we are determined religiouſly to perſiſt, till law and juſtice ſhall rear their heads above tyranny and oppreſſion—And your Excellency may be aſſured that in every wiſe and neceſſary ſtep towards this great end, you ſhall meet with our warmeſt concurrence and ſupport.

While we ſhall continue actuated by the ſame feelings as led us to deny the uſurped authority of Great-Britain, we hope no man will entertain an idea ſo diſhonorable to us, as to ſuppoſe we can be influenced or biaſſed by any motives but ſuch as ought at all times to govern good men and free citizens; and therefore your Excellency may reſt ſatisfied, we ſhall in all our deliberations and conduct, whether they reſpect thoſe concerned for or againſt us, act with firmneſs, juſtice, and impartiality, ſo far as is conſiſtent with the great cauſe in which we are all embarked.

We are truly concerned at that part of your Excellency's ſpeech wherein you tell us, your laſt accounts from the Indian nations are leſs favorable than the former, but at the ſame time that we wiſh by every means in our power to avert ſo great a calamity as would be the conſequence of a war with theſe uncivilized people, yet we are reſolved never to ſubmit peaceably to improper behavior in them; and ſhould they be prevailed upon by our inhuman enemies to join in a war againſt us, we truſt that that God who has already manifeſted himſelf in our behalf, will ſafely conduct us through all our afflictions.

Permit us to congratulate your Excellency and the province on the ſeveral other appointments that have taken place under our late temporary conſtitution. It muſt be a pleaſing reflection to you, Sir, that your buſineſs in the weighty concerns of ſtate lies with men of ſuch well known ability, integrity and zeal.

We ſhall take into our early conſideration the ſeveral matters recommended to us by your Excellency, and proceed upon the ſame with all that deſpatch, temper and firmneſs, which the nature of the ſubject demands.

Savannah, June 7, 1776.

To which his Excellency returned the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Congreſs,

I RETURN you all due thanks for this Addreſs. I muſt flatter myſelf, you are convinced I can have no ſeparate intereſt from yours, and therefore need not be ſolicitous about the means employed, or with whom they may originate, for obtaining the ineſtimable bleſſings of happineſs and freedom to my native country.

I have ever entertained the moſt honorable ideas of the warm and real friends to our glorious cauſe, knowing that they are influenced by no other motives but ſuch as become good men and free citizens.

June 7, 1776. ARCHIBALD BULLOCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 17.

On the 13th inſtant came on the election of members of the Legiſlative Council, Aſſembly, &c. for the ſtate of New-Jerſey. In the county of Burlington the Honorable Richard Smith, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen one of the Council; and Caleb Shreve, Joſeph Newbold, and Peter Tallman, Eſqrs. Members of Aſſembly.

The Worceſter paper, of the 7th inſtant, ſays, "It is reported that Burgoyne has retreated from St. John's, and is on his way to Quebec."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated the 28th of July, 1776.

I HAVE acquainted you, by my former from Martinique, of the good diſpoſition the French are in towards the continent of America, and how willing they are to admit and welcome all veſſels from thence, for which purpoſe they have now by them and daily import all ſorts of goods in demand with you, particularly powder and other warlike ſtores, which they may purchaſe and ſhip without any difficulty, and it is more than probable that if the Congreſs declares its independancy to the European ſtates, and offers to open their ports to foreigners, your ports will be crowded with them from all parts. And it ſeems that France waits only for that event, to aſſiſt you in your defence.

We have at preſent no other news than what is brought by a Dutch ſhip arrived within two days here from Amſterdam, viz. That the French, Spaniſh and Portugueſe, are making great preparations for war by land and by ſea, as well as the States General. That the Spaniards had marched an army to the frontiers of Portugal, and had ſent to ſea a fleet of ſixteen ſail of the line, the deſtination of which was not known, and that they ſend conſiderable numbers of troops to their colonies. That the ſtates of Holland had abſolutely refuſed to renew the prohibition for the exportation of powder, &c. to the colonies, or to cede to the Engliſh the four Scotch regiments the ſtates have in their ſervice, nor furniſh them with a number of men of war which the Britiſh Court had required of them. The vexation occaſioned by this in the Britiſh Miniſtry induced them to take ſeveral Dutch ſhips, amongſt which are two that ſailed from this iſland, which were carried to London, and another to St. Chriſtopher's. In conſequence of this the Dutch have armed forty ſhips of war, and ordered ſixty more to be built, with the greateſt diligence in their different ports, and to raiſe twenty thouſand men to augment their land forces, &c."

The above is a true tranſlation of the original, which is and remains in my poſſeſſion at Philadelphia, Auguſt 16, 1776. PAUL FOOKS,

Interpreter of the French and Spaniſh Languages.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Convention, &c.

Monday, Auguſt 5, 1776.

ON motion, Reſolved, That when any member ſhall be abſent above half an hour after the time of adjournment, or ſhall leave the Houſe without permiſſion firſt obtained, he ſhall be fined Seven Shillings and Sixpence, if there ſhall be a quorum then met. And if there ſhall not, within another half hour, appear a quorum, then each abſent member ſhall be fined Ten Shillings, as ſoon a quorum appears. The ſaid fines to be given to the hoſpital.

And alſo, That Mr. James M'Clain collect the ſaid fines.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the application made to this Convention by the Council of Safety, to determine the matter reſpecting the command of the fleet of this ſtate. Whereupon it was moved and ſeconded,

That the ſaid determination be referred wholly to the ſaid Council of Safety; and that the officers and others in the naval and land ſervice of this ſtate ought not, in all caſes, to riſe in command according to ſeniority, although proper regard ſhould be had to that circumſtance in promotions where there are equal merit and equal military abilities. And that the Council of Safety of this ſtate ſhall have full authority to uſe their beſt diſcretion, ſo as moſt effectually to promote the ſervice. And all officers and others are hereby required and ſtrictly enjoined to give and pay full and implicit obedience to their regulations and orders.

Moved and Reſolved, That Mr. Biddle, Col. Hill and Mr. Hubley be a Committee to bring in an ordinance to regulate the ſale of tea and ſalt in this ſtate.

Moved and Reſolved, That Mr. Biddle, Col. Hill and Mr. Hubley be a Committee to bring in an ordinance reſpecting the ſalt imported by Joſhua Fiſher and ſons.

Friday, Auguſt 9, A. M. A report from the Committee appointed to conſider of the granting commiſſions to the officers of the Flying Camp, was read, recommending that blank commiſſions ſhould be ſigned by the Preſident of this Convention, and ſent to Gen. Roberdeau, after ſome debating thereon, the conſideration thereof was ordered to be poſtponded.

On motion, Reſolved, That Col. Hill, Col. Kirkbride, Mr. Cunningham, Col. James Smith, Mr. Hoge and Col. Potter be a Committee to bring in a draught of an ordinance, appointing certain perſons therein to be named, in the city and ſeveral counties of this ſtate, to preſerve the public peace, under the name of Conſervators of the Peace; and that it be an inſtruction to the ſaid Committee to inſert therein the names of the Council of Safety as Conſervators of the Peace throughout the whole ſtate; and alſo the names of ſuch perſons for the city and the ſeveral counties reſpectively, as ſhall be reſpectively nominated by the members of this Houſe, for the city and ſeveral counties. And that the ſaid Committee ſhall frame a teſt to be taken by each of the ſaid Conſervators, before he acts in the ſaid office.

In CONVENTION for the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA,
Friday, Auguſt 16, 1776.

Whereas this Convention hath received information that ſeveral Aſſociators of this State have deſerted the camp in the face of the enemy, and returned home before the formation of the flying camp, and without the leave of their commanding officers, to the great danger of the public, and evil example to others, it is therefore

Reſolved, firſt, That all ſuch Aſſociators, as ſhall rejoin their reſpective corps at the camp from whence they came, in EIGHT DAYS from this date, with ſuch arms and accoutrements as they may have brought away with them, ſhall be exempted from any puniſhment; and thoſe who neglect ſo to do, ſhall be apprehended, and ſent under a guard to the camp, there to be tried; and, in caſe of abſconding, or concealing their arms, that they be advertiſed in the public newſpapers, and the reward of THREE POUNDS offered for apprehending every ſuch perſon. And every Aſſociator who ſhall hereafter deſert his colours, ſhall be treated as thoſe already deſerted, and neglect to rejoin their reſpective corps, agreeable to this reſolve.

Reſolved, ſecondly, That the commanding officers of the companies or battalions of the militia of this ſtate, who are now on their march to New-Jerſey, do apprehend all deſerters they may meet on the road, and convey them under a guard to the camp.

Reſolved, thirdly, That notwithſtanding the foregoing reſolutions, it is not the intention of this Convention to detain the militia unneceſſarily from home; the Aſſociators are therefore aſſured, that as ſoon as the flying camp is formed, and the public ſafety will admit, they ſhall be permitted to return home.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, jun. Secretary.

WANTED a perſon to ſerve in a ſmall family as PLAIN COOK and HOUSEMAID. Inquire of the printer.

Port of Philadelphia, } TO ALL whom it may concern.
Pennſylvania, ſſ. }

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty, for taking cognizance of, and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels, made purſuant to the Reſolves of the Honorable Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port, will be held at the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the fourth day of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Wingate Newman, commander of the private ſloop of war called the HANCOCK (who as well, &c.) againſt the brigantine or veſſel called the RICHMOND, burthen about ſixty tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, lately commanded by George Folger. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid brigantine and her cargo, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayers of the ſaid bill.

By order of the judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, } To ALL whom it may concern.
Pennſylvania, ſſ. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty for taking cognizance of, and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels made in purſuance of the reſolve of the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port of Philadelphia, will be held at the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday the twenty-ſecond of Auguſt, inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Barry commander of the brigantine of war called the Lexington (who as well, &c.) againſt the armed ſloop or veſſel called the Lady Suſan, burthen about fifty tons, mounting eight carriage guns, lately commanded by William Goodrich, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo.

To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſloop called the Lady Suſan, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,
Auguſt 6, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, } To ALL whom it may concern.
Pennſylvania, ſſ. }

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty for taking cognizance of and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels made purſuant to the reſolves of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port of Philadelphia, will be held at the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt, inſt. t ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and here to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Lambert Weeks, commander of the ſhip of war called the REPRISAL (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſhip or veſſel called the FRIENDSHIP, burthen about two hundred and forty tons, lately commanded by Charles Macky, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of ſaid ſhip called the Friendſhip, and her cargo, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,
Aug. 7, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

DESERTED laſt night, from Captain Samuel Smith's company of Smallwood's firſt Maryland battalion, the following ſoldiers:

RICHARD BASKET, country born, ſix feet three inches high, remarkably ſtrong made, his limbs very large, and walks very ſlovingly. He had on and took with him, a ſcabby caſtor hat, blue hunting ſhirt, oſnabrug trouſers with five buttons at the ancle, a ſhort light coloured double breaſted waiſtcoat, a good pair of ſhoes, and is about twenty-five years of age.

RICHARD RIGAN, alſo country born, five feet ten inches high, about twenty-ſix years of age. He had on and took with him, an old felt hat, a brown coat and red waiſtcoat more than half worn, a pair of leather breeches, ſhirts, ſtockings and ſhoes, and is a cooper by trade.

ADAM CRAMER, a tanner, of Dutch parents, about twenty-three years of age, and five feet ſix inches high. He had on and took with him, an old brown coat and waiſtcoat with braſs buttons, a pair of buckſkin breeches, a pair of oznabrug trouſers, a hunting ſhirt not dyed, a felt hat, ſhirt, ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes.

MARTIN WHEELER, an Iriſhman, about twenty-two years of age, five feet five inches high, ſharp face, and walks lightly. He had on and took with him, a mixed coloured coat and waiſtcoat both good, made ſhort, one pair of buckſkin breeches, one hunting ſhirt of a very dark colour, one buff caſimire waiſtcoat, ſhirt, ſtockings and ſhoes.

Whoever takes up ſaid Deſerters, and ſecures them, or ſends them to their company in New-York, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, or for any one of them FORTY SHILLINGS. They have all money, were inliſted in Baltimore, and it is probable will make for Maryland. SAMUEL SMITH, Capt.

N. B. The ſame night deſerted ſix men from the light infantry, and one from Capt. Simms of the ſame battalion. The ſame ſum will be given for each of them.

Eaſt Jerſies, Auguſt 8, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

DESERTED yeſterday, from an officer at this place, on his way to the camp, HENRY WILLIAMS, belonging to Capt. Nathaniel Ramſay's company of the Maryland battalion, commanded by Col. William Smallwood. He is about five feet ſix inches high, and born in Wales. He had on a green coat turned up with white, hunting trouſers, callico jacket, white ſhirt, a pair of pumps and carved ſilver buckles, ſhort brown hair trimmed cloſe, is a clean well looking man, and but little the appearance of a common ſoldier. It is probable he has more clothes with him, as the officer intruſted him with his key, and miſſes three pounds and two ſhirts, one ruffled the other plain, both marked L. W. He was inliſted near Charleſtown in Maryland, but lived ſome time in the Jerſey's oppoſite this city, and ſome time at or near Briſtol. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in this city, by applying to Mr. Biddle, at the Indian King, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, and if brought to the firſt Maryland battalion at camp, the above reward.

Philad. Auguſt 1. LEVIN WINDER, 1ſt Lieut.

OLD MADEIRA WINE, by the quarter caſk or ſmaller quantity, to be ſold by Robert Appleby, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets. At the ſame place may be had Hare's American beſt bottled PORTER, by the roſs or dozen, and SPRUCE BEER by the caſk or dozen.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 15.

Tueſday evening laſt, by expreſs, we were informed that the Phœnix and Roſe were on their way down the river, about five miles above fort Waſhington. Seven gallies well manned are gone to meet them. We hope our next will give a more full and ſatisfactory account of thoſe ſturdy robbers.

By expreſs from Ticonderoga, we are informed that Gen. Burgoyne had retreated from all his poſts in Canada except St. John's, where he had left a body of men. The precipitate retreat is ſaid to be occaſioned by the arrival of a large fleet, ſuppoſed to be French, in the river St. Lawrence. Our fleet on the lakes, conſiſting of ſloops, a ſchooner, gondolas and boats, are in good order, and make a reſpectable appearance. The army was ſickly ſome time ago, but recover faſt, and are in good ſpirits.

An attack from the piratical fleet and murderous army of Great-Britain is hourly expected here.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 17.

A paragraph in a London paper under the Portſmouth head ſays, "The ſhip Aurora, Capt. Guther, from Philadelphia, with wheat and flour, for Barcelona, is taken and carried into Gibraltar, by his Majeſty's ſhip Enterprize.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, dated July 29, 1776.

"We have lately received a ſupply of freſh beer, which has been of infinite ſervice, having recovered almoſt all our ſick, and put the whole army into high ſpirits. Our marine force conſiſts of eight gondolas and four ſchooners. We are going from here down the lake, in order to retake St. John's, which Burgoyne has poſſeſſion of at preſent. As we have numbers, and our army are determined, I do not entertain the leaſt doubt of ſucceſs."

Extract of a letter from Independant point, dated July 30, 1776.

"Three ſchooners are gone down the lake, and a ſloop and ſix or eight gondolas will follow in a few days. Two hundred carpenters are employed in building more, after the Delaware mould. We have plenty of large guns, and hope ſoon to have a formiable fleet upon lake Champlain. Carleton and Burgoyne are at St. John's, likewiſe buſy in preparing a fleet.

"A Canadian, a friend of ours, and an officer of the militia, arrived yeſterday from St. Francois, twelve miles below Sorel, his property being ſeized by Carleton. He ſays that Carleton and Burgoyne have not yet ordered the Canadians to arms, but have notified them to be ready in September, to come with them over the lakes, as they intend to drive the rebels out of the country, and winter in Albany. This may be their intention, but I am certain they will find it impracticable. They will have to paſs, in the firſt place, the gondolas; 2dly, Crownpoint; and 3dly, the narrows below Independant point and Ticonderoga. Our fortifications are much ſtronger than when the French had this poſt, when, with only three thouſand French and Canadians, they made ſuch a terrible havock of the Britiſh army, in 1758. Good living here at preſent, having plenty of freſh beef and excellent bread."

WANTED a NURSE to take care of a young child at her own home. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1776. [Num. 248.

From the ESSEX JOURNAL and NEW-HAMPSHIRE PACKET of Auguſt 9, 1776.

The public having been only tranſiently informed of the capture of the privateer brig Yankee Hero, of this port, of which James Tracy was late commander; and as her engagement with the Milford frigate was a bold action and well conducted, conſidering her unavoidable ſituation, you may if you pleaſe, Mr. Printer, give the following narrative of it, chiefly collected from thoſe who were in the engagement.

CAPTAIN JAMES TRACY ſailed from Newbury-Port the ſeventh of June, in the Yankee-Hero, for Boſton, with twenty-ſix men only, including officers; this number was not a quarter of his complement; he was proviſioned for a ſix months cruize, and was to take in the remainder of his men at Boſton; the afternoon he went out, going round Cape-Ann he obſerved a ſail in the offing, but in his ſituation did not think of looking after her. Two boats full manned with their muſquets, who had put out after the ſail, came on board, and informed him a number of tranſports had been cloſe in with the Cape that day; fourteen men from the two boats joined him, and ſent their boats on ſhore; he had now forty hands in the whole (only a third of his complement) with theſe he put away for the ſail, which bore E. S. E. about five leagues diſtance, the wind being then weſterly; at ſix miles diſtance they perceived her to be a ſhip, and ſoon from her management to be a ſhip of war. As a conteſt with her muſt have been very unequal, Capt. Tracy, who intended to make a harbor that night, ordered the brig to be put about for the ſhore, not then ſuſpecting the ſhip could come up with him; but he had not tacked ten minutes before the weſterly wind died away, and the ſhip taking a freſh ſoutherly breeze came faſt in, endeavoring to cut the brig off from the ſhore. After ſome time, the ſhip thus getting in the wake of the brig, the wind again came freſh to the weſtward, upon which the brig hauled to the wind in the beſt angle for the ſhore; the ſhip gave chaſe, and in an hour came up within half a mile, and began to fire her bow chaſers, which the brig only anſwered with a ſwivel, Capt. Tracy reſerving his whole fire, until the ſhip, keeping a conſtant fire, came up within piſtol ſhot upon his lee quarter, when the brig gave her the beſt return they could make from their main and quarter deck guns, ſwivels and ſmall arms, and after then kept up a conſtant fire. The ſhip was ſoon up along ſide, and with twelve nine pounders of a ſide, upon one deck, beſides forecaſtle and quarter deck guns, and with her marines overlooking the brig as high as her heading blocks, kept a continual fire; after ſome time the ſhip hauled her wind ſo cloſe, which obliged the brig to do the ſame, that Capt. Tracy was unable to fight his lee guns; upon this he backed under her ſtern, but the ſhip, which ſailed much faſter, and worked as quick, had the advantage, and brought her broadſide again upon him, which he could not evade; and in this manner they lay not a hundred feet from each other, yawing to and fro, for an hour and twenty minutes, the privateer's men valiantly maintaining their quarters againſt ſuch a ſuperior force. About this time, the ſhips foremaſt guns beginning to ſlack fire, Capt. Tracy tacked under her ſtern, and when clear of the ſmoke and fire, perceived his rigging to be moſt ſhockingly cut, yards flying about without braces, ſome of his principal ſails ſhot to rags, and half his men to appearance dying and wounded.

Mr. Main, his Firſt Lieutenant, was among the firſt wounded, and Mr. Davis, one of the prize-maſters, fell in the laſt attack. In this ſituation they went to work to refit the rigging, and to carry the wounded below, the ſhip having then taken a broad ſheer ſome way off, and none of her guns bearing; but before they could get their yards to rights, which they zealouſly tried for in hopes ſtill to get clear of the ſhip, as they were now nearer in ſhore, or to part from her under the night, ſhe again came up and renewed the attack, which obliged Capt. Tracy to have recourſe to his guns again, though he ſtill kept ſome hands aloft to his rigging; but before the brig had again fired two broadſides, Capt. Tracy received a wound in his right thigh, and in a few minutes he could not ſtand; he laid himſelf over the arm cheſt and barricadoe, determined to keep up the fire, but in a ſhort time, from pain and loſs of blood, he was unable to command, growing faint, and they helped him below; as ſoon as he came to, he found his firing had ceaſed, and his people round him wounded, and, not having a ſurgeon with them, in a moſt diſtreſſed ſituation, moſt of them groaning, and ſome expiring.

Struck ſeverely with ſuch a ſpectacle, Capt. Tracy ordered his people to take him up in a chair upon the quarter deck, and reſolved again to attack the ſhip, which was all this time keeping up her fire; but after getting into the air, he was again ſo faint that he was for ſome time unable to ſpeak, and finding no alternative, but they muſt be taken or ſunk, for the ſake of the brave men that remained, he ordered them to ſtrike to the ſhip. Thus was this action maintained upwards of two hours in a low ſingle decked veſſel, with not half the metal the ſhip had, againſt an Engliſh frigate, whoſe navy has been the dread of nations, and by a quarter the number of people in the one as the other, yet the victors exulted as though they had overcome a force as much ſuperior as this was inferior to them. The brig had four men killed and thirteen wounded, including officers, the number in the Milford wounded is not known, though there were ſome. The deprivation of theſe brave officers and men is to be regretted by all friends to this country. With juſtice to Capt. Bur of the Milford, it muſt be acknowledged he treated with humanity and politeneſs the officers and men that were wounded —but to the eternal diſgrace of Britain, and the preſent King and Parliament, let it be recorded, that in this very action above related, upwards of thirty Americans (priſoners in the Milford) were forced, at the forfeit of their lives, to fight againſt their countrymen, and the officers and men of the Yankee Hero, that were not wounded, are now detained in ſeveral of their ſhips, and may meet with the ſame cruel fate, an exaction that even Savages have not been known to require. ——It is to the credit of the Hero's men, that not one would enter upon the ſhip's books, though not only urged by every perſuaſion but by threats.

Capt. James Tracy, and Mr. Main his firſt Lieutenant, we hear, are likely to do well of their wounds, though they mend but ſlowly; they and the other wounded men are at Halifax; twelve of the Hero's men were kept on board the Milford.—Mr. Robert Tracy, his ſecond Lieutenant, and the reſt of the brig's company, are on board the Renown, Commodore Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 22.

We hear there are advices, from Ticonderoga, of two deſerters from the Brunſwickers being got in, who informed of ninety more who came off with them.

Extract of a veſſel from St. Euſtatia, dated Auguſt 2, 1776.

"We have juſt received an account from Martinico that the Repriſal, Capt. Weeks, belonging to the Congreſs, had an engagement with the Sharp ſloop of war, of ſixteen guns, belonging to his Britannic Majeſty, within ſight of St. Piere's, wherein the former had greatly the advantage, and acquired much honor amongſt the French, many of whom were ſpectators of the battle. The American veſſel afterwards going into the harbour of St. Piere's, the Captain of the Sharp demanded the American rebel, as he termed it, but the French General refuſed to deliver him up. A French frigate is juſt arrived from Old France, with deſpatches, as late as the 22d of June, to the Governors of the different iſlands, ordering them to protect and aſſiſt the American veſſels as far as poſſible, and to be prepared to defend themſelves, if neceſſary. From this it appears a French war is not far off."

On Monday laſt Capt. Alexander Hunter came to town, who was taken laſt January by Lord Dunmore, and returned to Great-Britain, from whence he got a paſſage in one of the fleet which brought out the ſecond diviſion of Heſſians, from which he made his eſcape in a boat yeſterday week. By him we learn, that the firſt diviſion of foreign troops ſailed the beginning of May; and the ſecond, conſiſting of twenty-ſeven ſail, the 26th; that they fell in with each other off Sandy-Hook, and came in together on Monday the 12th inſt. that they made up about one hundred and ten ſail, and contained eight thouſand Heſſians and Waldeckers, and one hundred of the Engliſh guards. They were in general healthy, except a little of the ſcurvy and itch. The Engliſh troops on Staten-Iſland were embarking when he left the fleet, and the foreigners were diſembarking, to encamp on Staten-Iſland. He alſo informs that there were five thouſand foreigners more to follow in a third diviſion.

From the beſt accounts, we find the force at Staten-Iſland to be

	Men.
General Howe from Halifax, with	8000
The Scotch, who embarked at Glaſgow for Boſton 3400, out of which 850 were taken by our cruizers,	2359
The defeated troops under Cornwallis and Clinton from South-Carolina, ſuppoſed not more than	2500
The two diviſions of Heſſians, Waldeckers and Engliſh guards, which arrived on Monday the 12th inſt.	9000
Lord Dunmore's ſcrubby fleet, about fifty fighting men, but with Negroes, Tories, &c.	150
Total,	22,000

Number of marines unknown.

Ships Aſia and Eagle of ſixty-four guns, the Roebuck and Phœnix of forty-four, one bomb, and about twenty frigates and ſloops of war. They have alſo above three hundred ſail of tranſports, ſtore ſhips and prizes.

Some perſons in calculating the above add fifteen hundred as part of the army deſtined for Carolina, of whoſe arrival we have not had any account, either at South-Carolina or Staten-Iſland.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated Auguſt 12.

"I find the more thinking ſort of people do not credit the news of the French fleet being in St. Lawrence river, they rather think it is a ſtory given out by Burgoyne, to put our people off their guard. This day we have advice that there are two thouſand Indians with Gen. Schuyler; that he began the conference with them laſt Tueſday.

"Mr. ——— returned from the lake, who was ordered there by Congreſs to inſpect into the ſtate of our army, ſays that our army conſiſts of five thouſand effective men, hearty, and in high ſpirits; that they have built complete fortifications, have ſixty pieces of cannon, from nine to eighteen pounders, mounted; that in a fortnight they will have upwards of an hundred pieces mounted. They have now in the lake nine gondolas, two rowgallies, and three ſchooners, all complete and fit for ſervice; that we ſhall have twenty-five or twenty-eight of thoſe veſſels in the lakes, which will carry ſixty pieces of cannon, one hundred and ſeventeen ſwivel guns, and about five hundred private men. That there were two officers ſent out as ſpies ſome time ſince, one of whom returned while he was there, who reports that the enemy had about two thouſand men at St. John's, one thouſand at the Iſle aux Noix, and one thouſand or fifteen hundred at Chamblee; that they had about thirty batteaus in the lake, and no other veſſels, nor any preparation for building more; that it appeared very clear to him that the enemy did not mean to attack us, but expected to be attacked, for that they are only preparing for defence by enlarging their forts, and electing new ones. Gen. Gates ſays that it would not give him the leaſt concern if the enemy were to come with twenty thouſand men."

Laſt night, about ten o'clock, a large barn and many ſtacks, containing corn in ſheaf and hay, belonging to Chriſtopher Otinger, of Springfield townſhip, in this county, about ten miles northward of this city, were ſet on fire by lightning and conſumed.

☞ The NEW-YORK POST was not arrived when this paper went to preſs.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of good HORSE PISTOLS and CARBINES, for which ready money, and a liberal price, will be given by

JOHN YOUNG, jun.

*** He has a quantity of Muſkets, beſt Virginia Tobacco in hogſheads, and Indian dreſſed DEERSKINS to ſell. †

TO BE SOLD, by MAURICE ROGERS, at Colonel JOHN NIXON's compting-houſe, Jamaica SPIRIT, Weſt-India and Country RUM, MOLASSES, Muſcovado SUGAR, and ſome DRY GOODS.

OLD MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks, fit for immediate uſe, a few barrels of PORK, COFFEE and CHOCOLATE, &c. &c. &c. to be ſold by JONATHAN and JOEL EVANS.

COXE, FURMAN and COXE,

HAVE for ſale a few caſks of INDIGO, and an aſſortment of DRY GOODS. Alſo SUGARS, MELASSES, CHOCOLATE, GENEVA, COTTON, &c.

WANTED a NURSE to take care of a young child at her own home. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, twelve hundred weight of choice ſwingled FLAX, either in large or ſmall quantities, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Inquire of Alexander Morriſon in Lætitia-court. Aug. 23.

FINE HYSON TEA to be ſold, by the dozen or ſingle pound, by Samuel Garrigues, jun. and Co.

TO be SOLD, a hearty country born NEGRO WENCH, about eighteen years of age, who has had the ſmall-pox, and can waſh, iron, and cook. Inquire of the printer.

Germantown Bleachfield.

COLEMAN and OLEVER take this early opportunity to return thanks to all thoſe who have been kind enough to favour them with their cuſtom in the bleaching buſineſs for this ſeaſon, hoping that they have given ſuch ſatisfaction as may gain their future favour for the enſuing year, as there has been no complaint excepting that the goods were too long in hand, which was in a great meaſure owing to the bad colour of the American flax, but we intend to have the place in much better order, and to make quicker deſpatch the next year. The ſubſcriber has had long experience in water rotting flax, and at length found out the beſt method, which he thinks himſelf in duty bound to communicate to his countrymen, for the beſt and quickeſt method of manufacturing flax, viz. Pull your flax when the ſeed is well formed, and the lower leaves begins to fall. Take off the ſeed with a ripling comb, dry it well in the ſun, and it will become ripe; then take your flax before it is dry, and put it into a ſtanding pool of water, preſs it well down, and if the water be very hot, try a handful of it by drying it in the ſun; but if the ſun does not ſhine at that time dry it before a fire; and by that method you may know when it is done, and prevent over doing it. I did my flax the ſame way this year, and it is good. I have had a piece of linen made of it, and ſhall have it fit to make up in a few days, though the flax has not been pulled two months. I muſt alſo inform my cuſtomers that I have removed the ſtage from the ſign of the Lamb, the corner of Cherry-Alley, to Mr. Rudolph Bonner's in Race-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, where I expect to meet with good uſage, and ſhall now take in and deliver goods at George Zeller's, nearly oppoſite Mr. Bonner's, which place is more convenient, it being a private houſe. JACOB COLEMAN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant lad named WILLIAM ODAM, about eighteen years of age, five feet ſix inches high, well ſet, down look, low forehead and light hair. It is uncertain what clothes he had on. He took with him a dark blue drab cloth coattee, with white metal buttons, a brown camblet coattee pieced in the ſides and ſleeves, a cloth coloured coating veſt with a belt without ſleeves, white metal buttons, a ſtriped linen veſt without ſleeves, olive coloured fuſtian breeches, two diced check and ſtriped trouſers, one white and four checked ſhirts, three pair white thread yarn and worſted hoſe, half worn ſhoes, and ſlapped felt hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any jail, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges. WILLIAM MOORE.

WANTED to purchaſe, a light WAGGON and a pair of HORSES. Inquire of the printer.

THE of ſubſcriber deſires to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath prepared a number of MEDICINES, ſuitable to moſt kinds of diſeaſes, which he hath diſcovered, and brought to ſo great a perfection from his own experience in his practice of above forty years; that they have proved very ſerviceable to thoſe who have made uſe of them, which is an evidence of their ſucceſs, by their continually applying for them. And, as he chooſes to mix up and prepare his own medicines, which engroſſes ſo much of his time, together with a continual application for his advice and medicines from moſt parts of the adjacent country in Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, that he cannot go abroad and viſit his patients ſo much as he would incline to do.

Thoſe who apply to him for relief, he would adviſe them to bring the particular complaints of the patient, as to their pain, ſickneſs, fever, and all other circumſtances which are neceſſary for a phyſician to know, that he may be able to diſcover their diſorder, and ſend ſomething for their relief. And, as he deſigns to ſell his medicines upon the moſt reaſonable terms, he will expect ready money for them.

He hath for ſale the following MEDICINES of his own preparing:

Royal Balſam, which is good to cure all wounds, bruiſes, inward or outward, pains in the back, breaſt or limbs, and ſtops bleeding at the noſe, or inwardly. Syrup of Balſam, which helps coughs, colds, pains and ſtitches about the breaſt and ſide. Syrup and Powder for the bloody flux, which wonderfully anſwers its title. Tinctura Amara, or Bitter Tincture; this ſtrengthens the ſtomach, ſtops vomiting and ſickneſs at the ſtomach, cures the cholic and jaundice, and kills worms in children. Eſſence of Tar; this is univerſally good in all fevers and lowneſs of ſpirits, pleuriſies, pains of the ſide and breaſt, rheumatiſm, ſcurvy, and is a great ſweetner of the blood. A Powder and Ointment, to cure the piles. Vulnerary Liniment, which is a healer and cleanſer of all kinds of ſores, eſpecially thoſe of the mouth and throat. (Printed directions will be given with the above, of their virtues and cures done by them.) Dr. Bateman's pectoral drops. Turlington's balſam of life. Dr. Anderſon's pills. Dr. Hooper's female pills. Britiſh oyl. Hill's balſam of honey. Dr. Benjamin Godfrey's cordial. Camphire. Coral red, p. p. Carolina pink-root. Iſſue plaiſters. Diachylon, with the gums.

The above are ſold by GEORGE WEED, in Front-ſtreet, on the bank-ſide, a few doors above Market-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE.

SUCH as woollens, linens, and cottons, particularly corded dimity, to be ſold, by SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun. at his manufactory in South-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, and between Market and Arch ſtreets, on Hudſon's Square.

As he has at a very great expence made an attempt to improve manufactures in America, he hopes for the public encouragement.

He has alſo a quantity of good vinegar to diſpoſe of, either by the barrel or ſmaller meaſure.

A TREATISE of MILITARY EXERCISE, calculated for the uſe of the Americans, to be ſold at Lewis Nicola's, Barrack Maſter, in Water-ſtreet; Mr. Aitkin's in Front-ſtreet; Meſſ. Bradfords; at Mr. Dunlap's book-ſtore in Market-ſtreet; Meſſ. Styner and Cift, printers, in Second-ſtreet; and at Serjeant Brown's, oppoſite the Barrack gate, price four ſhillings.

MILITARY BOOKS

PRINTED and to be SOLD by
R. AITKEN, Printer and Bookſeller in Philadelphia.

A New Syſtem of MILITARY DISCIPLINE, founded upon Principle, ſaid to be wrote by General Howe. Price in blue boards ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence, and ten ſhillings bound.

The MILITARY GUIDE for young Officers, by Thomas Simes, Eſq; author of the Military Medley. In two volumes octavo, price three dollars.

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS for Officers detached in the field, containing a Scheme for forming a Partiſan, illuſtrated with Plans of the Manœuvres neceſſary in carrying on the Petite Guerre. By Roger Stevenſon, Eſq; Price one dollar.

A New Treatiſe of MILITARY EXERCISE, calculated for the uſe of the Americans. By Major Lewis Nicola. Price four ſhillings bound.

☞ Juſt finiſhed the printing, and now binding for his cuſtomers,

L'INGENIEUR de CAMPAGNE, or FIELD ENGINEER. Written in French by the Chevalier de Clairac, and tranſlated by Major Lewis Nicola. To which is added, by way of appendix, a ſhort Treatiſe on SEA BATTERIES, ſhewing their defects, and an attempt to remedy them. Likewiſe an explanation of all the technical terms uſed in the work. By the Tranſlator. Embelliſhed with forty uſeful quarto copperplates. Price three dollars neatly bound.

Likewiſe ſold by ſaid Aitken, SIX SKETCHES on the HISTORY of MAN. By Henry Home, Lord Kaims.

☞ Good Maccuba Rappee at ten ſhillings per bottle.

Port of Philadelphia, } TO ALL whom it may concern.
Pennſylvania, ſſ. }

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty, for taking cognizance of, and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels, made purſuant to the Reſolves of the Honorable Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port, will be held at the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the fourth day of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Craig, commander of the private ſloop of war called the CONGRESS (who as well, &c.) againſt the brigantine or veſſel called the RICHMOND, burthen about ſixty tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, lately commanded by George Folger. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid brigantine and her cargo, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayers of the ſaid bill.

By order of the judge,
Auguſt 17, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

THE Proprietors of the TRACT of LAND on the Ohio, called Indiana, are hereby notified that, agreeable to their minutes, the meeting of the body is to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 20th day of September next, when it is expected the Proprietors will punctually attend, as matters of great importance will then be laid before them.

Philad. Auguſt 8, 1776.

Juſt publiſhed, and may be had in Market-ſtreet, two doors above Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers's printing-office,
Price Two Shillings,

The Fall of BRITISH TYRANNY,
Or American Liberty triumphant.
The firſt CAMPAIGN.

TRAGI-COMEDY of FIVE ACTS, containing Twenty-ſix ſcenes, amongſt which are the following, viz.

A pleaſing ſcene between Roger and Dick, two ſhepherds near Lexington.

Clariſſa, &c. A very moving ſcene on the death of Doctor Warren, &c. in a chamber near Boſton, the morning after the battle at Bunker's-hill.

A humorous ſcene between the Boatſwain and a ſailor on board a man of war, near Norfolk in Virginia.

Two very laughable ſcenes between the Boatſwain, two ſailors, and the cook, exhibiting ſpecimens of ſeafaring oratory, and peculiar eloquence of thoſe ſons of Neptune, touching Tories, convicts, and black regulars; and between Lord Kidnapper and the Boatſwain.

A very black ſcene between Lord Kidnapper and Major Cudgo.

A religious ſcene between Lord Kidnapper, Chaplain, and the Captain.

A ſcene the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St. James's with the addreſs.

A droll ſcene, a council of war in Boſton, between Admiral Tombſtone, Elbow-Room, Mr. Caper, Gen. Clinton, and Earl Piercy.

A diverting ſcene between a Whig and a Tory.

A ſpirited ſcene between Gen. Preſcot and Col. Allen.

A ſhocking ſcene, a dungeon, between Col. Allen and an officer of the guard.

Two affecting ſcenes in Boſton, after the flight of the Regulars from Lexington, between Lord Boſton, meſſenger, and officers of the guard.

A patriotic ſcene, in the camp at Cambridge, between the Generals Waſhington, Lee and Putnam, &c. &c.

With a dedication, preface, addreſs of the Goddeſs of Liberty to the Congreſs, dramatis perſonæ, prologue, epilogue, and a ſong in praiſe of King Tammany, the American Saint.

A truly dramatic performance interſperſed with wit, humour, burleſque, and ſerious matter, which cannot fail of affording abundant entertainment to readers of every diſpoſition.—The whole compriſed in ſeventy-three pages octavo, and a new type. Allowance to thoſe who buy a quantity.

STRAYED from Mr. Hamilton's place, the 10th of July laſt, a ſmall BAY HORSE, with a ſore hind leg, one white hind foot, and a ſtar in his forehead. Alſo a BLACK MARE off the commons, and lame in one of her hind feet. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and Mare, and brings them to John Smith, porter, at the drawbridge, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS for the Horſe, and ONE DOLLAR for the Mare, and all reaſonable charges. JOHN SMITH.

WANTS a place as WET NURSE, one who has a good breaſt of milk, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1776. [Num. 249.

PETERSBURG, April 26.

THIS afternoon died, after a few days illneſs, her Imperial Highneſs the Great Dutcheſs of Ruſſia. This fatal event has given her Imperial Majeſty and the Great Duke the deepeſt affliction; and her loſs is moſt ſincerely and univerſally lamented throughout the empire.

LONDON, May 10.

Whatever alarm and dread our Governors in the Weſt-Indies may be under, on account of the great force the French have there, the information from the Eaſt-Indies is equally important. The French have a large force at the Mauritius, with no probable object for its employment but what muſt be hoſtile to us. One of the Circas of Coromandel, brother to the Nabob of Arcot, has taken five hundred French officers into his ſervice. This ſtep is not only material, but is very alarming to us, becauſe the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company have the reverſion of the Circas's territory. It is probable the view of the French court, to prevent the territory coming into our hands, for it lies at the back of Pondicherry, and therefore they are ſecuring a timely poſſeſſion of it; and are beſides aſſembling a conſiderable force to be ready to act as exigences may require. Be the veiw what it will, General Clavering is alarmed at it, and has ſent to the Circas to requeſt, that he would diſmiſs the French officers from his ſervice. The Circas has refuſed. General Clavering has ſent, or preparing to ſend, a force to compel him. Is any ſtep more probable to bring on a war with France than this? By the time the French miniſter can officially and oſtenſibly take this matter up, we ſhall be fully and deeply engaged in the preſent mad and impolitic war with America, in which, with all ſtrength, we are ignorantly deſtroying ourſelves.

A certain popular preacher, not far from town, laſt Sunday, took his text from theſe words, Iſaiah xxi. 15. "For they fled from the ſword, from the drawn ſword, and from the bent bow, and from the grievouſneſs of war." Which words he thought to be highly deſcriptive of the inglorious retreat of the King's troops from Boſton. And if it really was true, that theſe troops had ever turned a houſe of religious worſhip into a playhouſe, he thought, go where they will, they can never expect ſucceſs in any one enterprize, 'till, by a deep repentance, they had conciliated the favor of heaven.

A moſt furious quarrel happened laſt Thurſday night, at the club in St. Paul's church yard, between two of the fugitive clergy from North-America; the cauſe, it is ſaid, was about who ſhould be the Biſhop in that country, the idea of a ſuffragan being revived. Cooper was much too many for Peters, and would, if Tucker and Vardil had not interpoſed, not only have won the mitre, but have rendered his competitor totally unfit for any epiſcopal function. Alas, alas, theſe men in black are not all of them under the operation of grace!

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.

A writer, in the London Public Advertiſer, ſays, "It would be no ſurprize to me to ſee a manifeſto, running in theſe terms: "We, the States united of the formerly Engliſh Colonies in America, now the United American States "General in Congreſs aſſembled." How ſhall we appear to every ſenſible man in Europe, when exceſſive cruelty is given as the cauſe of their ſeceſſion, and that a nation, calling itſelf free, would not ſuffer freedom in their Colonies? But this is only the beginning of our ſorrows; the neighbouring ſtates will take advantage of our neceſſities, and as we loſe in power, conſequently our commerce will ſink in proportion, ſo will they riſe on our ruin, and add to our deſtruction.—— Utility is the compaſs whereby ſtateſmen ſhould ſteer, did they either conſider their own ſafety or public benefit; yet however, it is neglected by them in general; it regulates often the actions of men, unſeen, and hardly underſtood. The neceſſities of the Weſt-India Colonies demand the aid of North-America, not for luxuries, but neceſſaries. The very produce of the iſlands is ſent in caſks made of American lumber; and, for the greateſt part of the year, their exiſtence depends on the ſupplies of food received from thence. Is it to be ſuppoſed that any Britiſh law could hinder a connexion ſo neceſſary to preſervation? Or that chains of parchment could reſtrain the fierce calls of ſtern neceſſity? Invention would be quickened by calamity, and increaſed obſtacles would multiply endeavours to elude them. As the Colonies increaſe, and they muſt in ſpite of our vain and nugatory attempts to prevent it, a nearer market, void of duties, and equally certain, when population is increaſed, will demand their attention, and acquire their affection. Their mutual benefits will be found in mutual ſafety; and liberty, when forgotten here, may flouriſh there with redoubled ſplendor. There is one comfort amidſt theſe calamities that we poor, diſtreſſed, oppreſſed and betrayed Engliſhmen will have an aſylum to retire to, where Engliſh freedom and the Engliſh language will remain as a laſting memorial of the baſeneſs of the Mother Country, and virtue of its Colonies."

Extract of a letter from the Weſt-Indies, dated Auguſt 2.

"Capt. Weeks, of the Continental ſhip Repriſal, arrived off St. Pierre's, Martinique, on Saturday evening paſt, at which time the Shark ſloop of war, Capt. John Chapman, of ſixteen nine pounders, juſt come out from England, was at anchor there, who immediately ſlipped his cables in purſuit of the ſhip with provincial colours, and coming pretty near ordered them to ſtrike, giving her ſeveral ſhot, which were bravely returned by Capt. Weeks, and an engagement enſued which laſted near an hour, when the Shark bore away and the provincial ſhip took the advantage of getting ſafe into harbor. Capt. Weeks had only one man wounded in the arm, by the burſting of a gun on board his ſhip—the loſs of the enemy is not known yet. Capt. Weeks on landing met with a joyful reception, from the Commander in Chief to the pooreſt inhabitant, the concourſe of all ranks of people being very great on the occaſion.

"Capt. Chapman has ſince waited on the General to demand the ſhip for the King his maſter, as belonging to rebels

and traitors. He was answered, that he had no orders of this kind, but on the contrary to protect them, which he should abide by. Capt. Chapman replied, if the ship was not given up it would be considered by his Majesty as a full declaration of war on the part of France, and an express is sent home by the Admiral, at Antigua, in consequence of this transaction.

"Capt. Weeks, on his passage from America, took three very valuable prizes, bound home from the W. Islands; and as he put several of his men on board the prizes, to carry them into port, he had only one hundred and twenty-six men in his ship, at the time of the action.

"The 29th ult. a frigate arrived express from Brest at Port Royal, with despatches to the General, to have every port in the French islands put in the best posture of defence, and to protect, support, defend, and give every assistance to the American vessels, also to oppose any of his Britannic Majesty's ships that should offer to commit hostilities on their coasts. What they mean by this you may easily conceive.

"The difference between Spain and Portugal increases daily, notwithstanding France appears as a mediator. If the truth was known, she urges it on.

"We have the happiness to acquaint you, that from every account we have seen, Capt. Weeks behaved extremely well, and has acquired much honor and reputation with the French at Martinique, many of whom were spectators of the whole affair."

☞ The NEW-YORK POST was not arrived when this paper went to press.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY for the State of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, August 23, 1776.

Whereas a certain GEORGE CROWS has been detected, before this board, of fraudulently obtaining divers sums of money on mortgages on a tract of land which he pretended a right to by several forged deeds and certificates, this is therefore to apprise all persons of the said fraud, in order that proper steps may be taken by them for the recovery of their right.

It is recommended to all persons, who have been so defrauded by him, to make application to this board by the 9th of September next, that a just and suitable distribution be made to them of such monies as have been or may be found in the possession of the said Crows. By order of Council,

THOMAS WHARTON, jun. President.

In Committee of INSPECTION and OBSERVATION for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, June 1, 1776.

Whereas the Hon. Continental Congress, by their resolve of the 30th of May, impowered the said Committee to regulate the price of salt,

Therefore resolved, That the said article of SALT shall not exceed the following prices, viz. Coarse salt seven shillings and sixpence per bushel, three shillings and ninepence the half bushel, and two shillings per peck. Fine salt eight shillings per bushel, four shillings the half bushel, and two shillings and twopence per peck.

And whereas Stephen Shewell, and Joseph Shewell, inhabitants of this city, have knowingly counteracted said resolution of the first of June, by selling coarse salt at twelve shillings per bushel, and one shilling and sixpence the half peck, and fine salt at two shillings the half peck, and being charged with a breach of said resolve before this Committee, Joseph Shewell, being present, acknowledged the charge to be just.

Therefore this Committee, in discharge of the duty they owe to the public, and in order to shew to the world their resolution to support their limitations, which they are of opinion are founded on just and generous principles, after giving them previous notice, do declare and hold up to the world the aforesaid Stephen Shewell, and Joseph Shewell, as enemies to their country, and preclude them from all trade or intercourse with the inhabitants of these states.

NATHANIEL DONNELL, Sec. pro tempore.

This day is published, printed and sold by R. AITKEN, printer and bookseller, Front-street, price three Dollars,

L'INGENIEUR de CAMPAGNE, or FIELD ENGINEER. Written in French by the Chevalier de Clairac, and translated by Major Lewis Nicola. To which is added, by way of appendix, a short treatise on SEA BATTERIES, shewing their defects, and an attempt to remedy them. Likewise an explanation of all the technical terms used in the work. By the Translator. Illustrated with a variety of copperplates.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the township of Chesterfield and county of Burlington, in June last, a Mulatto girl named SOPHIA, about twenty years of age, a smart likely girl, and expert in all kind of business. She took with her a number of clothes, so that her apparel is uncertain. She has been seen in and about Philadelphia, and at Cooper's ferry, imposing herself upon the public as a free girl. Any person or persons harbouring the said wench may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. Whoever takes up the said girl, and delivers her to the keeper of the workhouse in this city, or to the subscriber in Rickless town, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward and reasonable charges.

ISAAC RICKLESS.

RAN away the 22d inst. from the subscriber, a servant man named THOMAS MARTIN, but has gone by the name of DANIEL WILSON, about twenty-four years of age, slender made, pale face, five feet six inches high, by trade a tailor, short light brown hair very thin on the top, a down look, and has had his right thigh broke just above the knee, which made his leg crooked, and occasions his walking lame. He had on when he went away, a wool hat almost new, cocked military fashion, a dirty pale blue coat, a spotted swanskin jacket, a dark drab coloured pair of breeches, a pair of old grey worsted stockings, old shoes, and an old fine Holland shirt. He ran away some time ago from Andrew Robinson, of Pittsburg, and has since been inlisted in the fifth battalion, from which he deserted, and was lately taken up and put in the workhouse, but was taken out and since eloped. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward and reasonable charges.

Philad. August 24, Fourth-street. JOHN MARTIN.

TO BE SOLD, by PELATIAH WEBSTER, in Water-street, between Chesnut-street and Ton-alley, Jamaica spirits, West-India and country rum, pepper, raw ginger, spermaceti candles, about one hundred weight of RHUBARB, iron teakettles, thread stockings, buckskin breeches, &c.

A PERSON who understands the manufacturing of FLAX and HEMP, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the printer.

The following LETTERS and ORDERS are publiſhed by order of the Hon. Congreſs of the American States.

Head Quarters, New-York, 17th Auguſt, 1776.

My Lord,

BEING authorized by Congreſs, as their Commanders in every deqartment are, to negotiate an exchange of priſoners, and preſuming, as well from the nature of your Lordſhip's command, as the information Gen. Howe has been pleaſed to honor me with, that the exchange in the naval line will be ſubject to your Lordſhip's direction, I beg leave to propoſe the following mode of exchange for your Lordſhip's conſideration, viz. " Officers for thoſe of equal rank, and ſailors for ſailors."

If the above propoſal ſhould be agreeable to your Lordſhip, I am charged, in a particular manner, to exchange any officer belonging to the Britiſh navy, in our hands, and of equal rank, for Lieutenant Joſiah, who was lately made priſoner in a ſhip retaken by the Cerberus frigate.

The reaſon, my Lord, of my being charged to propoſe the exchange of Lieut. Joſiah in preference to that of any other officer, is that authentic intelligence has been received, that, regardleſs of his rank as an officer, he has not only been ſubjected to the duties of a common ſeaman, but has experienced many other marks of indignity.

As a different line of conduct, my Lord, has been ever obſerved towards the officers of your navy, who have fallen into our hands, it becomes not only a matter of duty but of right in me to mention this to your Lordſhip, to the end that an inquiry may be made into the caſe above referred to.

From your Lordſhip's character for humanity, I am led to preſume, that the hardſhips impoſed on Lieut. Joſiah are without either your knowledge or concurrence, and therefore moſt readily hope, that upon this repreſentation, your Lordſhip will enjoin all officers, under your command, to pay ſuch regard to the treatment of thoſe that may fall into their hands, as their different ranks and ſituations may require, and ſuch as your Lordſhip would wiſh to ſee continued by us to thoſe who are already in our power, or who may hereafter, by the chance of war, be ſubjected to it. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the Right Honorable Lord Viſcount Howe Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Britiſh navy in America.

(Copy.)

Eagle off Staten-Iſland, 19th Auguſt, 1776.

Sir,

CONCURRING with the propoſition you have been pleaſed to make in your favor of the ſeventeenth for an exchange of priſoners in my department, viz. " Officers for thoſe of equal rank, and ſailors for ſailors," I will take the liberty to propoſe an officer of the ſame rank with Lieut. Joſiah, when he arrives.

The Cerberus being abſent, I have no other information reſpecting the ſituation of Mr. Joſiah, than what is communicated in your letter. But the matter, you may be aſſured, ſhall be inquired into, and every attention paid to the rules of propriety, as well as the dictates of humanity, on all ſuch occaſions.

Principles and conduct form the true diſtinction of rank amongſt men; yet, without a competent habit in the manners of the world, they are too liable to meet with unmerited diſregard. But inſult and indignities to perſons of whatever rank, who are become parties in theſe unhappy diſputes, cannot be juſtified, and are, I perſuade myſelf, as much diſapproved of by every officer under my command, as they can never ceaſe to be by me. I am, with great perſonal reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant. HOWE.

To General George Waſhington, &c. &c. &c.

His Excellency General CARLETON's ORDERS.

QUEBEC, Auguſt 4, 1776.

THE commanding officers of corps will take eſpecial care every one under their command be informed, that letters or meſſages from rebels, traitors in arms againſt the King, rioters, diſturbers of the public peace, plunderers, robbers, aſſaſſins, or murderers, are on no occaſion to be admitted; that ſhould emiſſaries from ſuch lawleſs men again preſume to approach the army, whether under the name of flag of trucemen or ambaſſadors, except when they come to implore the King's mercy, their perſons ſhall be immediately ſeized and committed to cloſe confinement, in order to be proceeded againſt, as the law directs; their papers and letters, for whomſoever, even for the Commander in Chief, are to be delivered to the Provoſt Martial, that, unread and unopened, they may be burned by the hands of the common hangman; at the ſame time the Commander in Chief expects that neither the aſſaſſination of Brigadier Gen. Gordon *, nor the late notorious breach of faith, in reſolving not to return the troops and Canadians taken at St. John's, in exchange for thoſe rebels who fell into the hands of the Savages at the Cedars and Quinchin, purchaſed from them at a great price, and reſtored to their country on thoſe expreſs conditions, be imputed to the Provincials at large, but to a few wicked and deſigning men, who firſt deceived, then ſtep by ſtep miſled the credulous multitude to the brink of ruin, afterwards uſurped authority over them, eſtabliſhed a deſpotic tyranny not to be borne, and now, wantonly and fooliſhly endeavour to provoke the ſpilling the blood of our unhappy countrymen of this continent, in hopes of covering their own guilt, or confirming their tyranny, by the general deſtruction of their country. Let their crimes purſue theſe faithleſs, bloody minded men, who aſſert that black is white and white black, it belongs to Britons to diſtinguiſh themſelves not leſs by their humanity than their valor; it belongs to the King's troops to ſave the blood of his deluded ſubjects, whoſe greateſt fault perhaps is having been deceived by ſuch men to their own deſtruction; it belongs to the crown, it is the duty of all faithful ſervants of the crown, to reſcue from oppreſſion, and reſtore to liberty, the once happy, free, and loyal people of this continent.

All priſoners from the rebellious provinces, who chooſe to return home, are to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark at a ſhort notice; the Commiſſary, Mr. Murray, ſhall viſit the tranſports deſtined for them, and ſee that wholeſome proviſions, neceſſary clothing, with all poſſible convenience for their paſſage, be prepared for theſe unfortunate men; they are to look on their reſpective provinces as their priſon, and there remain, till farther enlarged, or ſummoned to appear before the commander in chief of this province, or any other commander in chief for his Majeſty, for the time being, which ſummons they ſhall obey.

Gen. Howe will regulate their place of landing.

E. FOY, Deputy Adjutant Gen.

(A true Copy.)

FRANCIS CARR, Clerk,

Aid de camp to Lieutenant General Burgoyne.

* *It is impoſſible to conjecture what is meant, in this extraordinary production by* " the aſſaſſination of Brigadier Gen. Gordon," *the public having never been informed of any thing concerning any ſuch perſon.*

Port of Philadelphia, } To ALL whom it may concern.
Pennſylvania, ſſ. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty for taking cognizance of, and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels made in purſuance of the reſolve of the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port of Philadelphia, will be held at the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday the tenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Lambert Weeks, commander of the ſhip of war called the REPRISAL (who as well, &c.) againſt the brigantine or veſſel called the NEPTUNE, burthen about eighty tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately commanded by James Robinſon. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid brigantine and her cargo, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 23, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, } To ALL whom it may concern.
Pennſylvania, ſſ. }

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty for taking cognizance of and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels made purſuant to the reſolves of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port of Philadelphia, will be held at the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt, inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Lambert Weeks, commander of the ſhip of war called the REPRISAL (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſhip or veſſel called the FRIENDSHIP, burthen about two hundred and forty tons, lately commanded by Charles Macky, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of ſaid ſhip called the Friendſhip, and her cargo, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,

Aug. 7, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that, by the deſire of many, he has concluded to make ſome longer ſtay in town, and is removed next door to Mr. William Dibley's, the ſign of the White Horſe and Fountain in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, where he continues to ſhew the remarkable creature called A SATYR, of about two feet high, his body reſembling a human body in all parts except his feet; he walks upright, and performs various actions to admiration. The ſenſe and agility of this creature renders him worthy of the obſervation of the curious. Due attendance is given at ſaid place every hour of the day, from eight o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening, price one Shilling as uſual, by the public's moſt obliged, and very humble ſervant, I. FOWLER.

N. B. The public are deſired to take notice that he will leave this city on the firſt day of November next, and all thoſe who are deſirous to view this remarkable animal may ſatisfy their curioſity till that time. Said Satyr will be ſold on moderate terms.

*** No advertiſement will be inſerted in this paper, if the money be not ſent with it.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1776.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, at the Indian Queen in Fourth-ſtreet, on the firſt of June, a BAY HORSE, fifteen hands high, paces and trots, and has black main, tail, and legs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from this date.

FRANCIS LEE.

N. B. A WAITER is wanted.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. Samuel Shaw's company of marines, belonging to one of the Continental frigates, ANGUS CAMERON, born in Ireland, about five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair curled behind, a little pock marked, and about thirty years of age. It is ſaid he inliſted in Captain Craig's company of Lancaſter militia. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in this city, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

FRANKLIN READ, 1ſt Lieut.

Philadelphia Auguſt 13, 1776.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1776.

ISAAC HAZLEHURST, in Water ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, has for ſale Weſt-India and Philadelphia RUM, COFFEE of an excellent quality, good Muſcovado SUGARS in hogſheads, tierces and barrels, CINNAMON, POWDER BLUE, and old Jamaica SPIRITS of an extraordinary quality.

HAMILTON and SON, Tobacconists, have removed from the corner of Spruce and Water ſtreets, to the houſe belonging to, and lately occupied by Mr. John Wallace, in Second-ſtreet, ſix doors below Market-ſtreet, where they continue to carry on their Scotch ſnuff aud tobacco Manufactory in all the ſeveral branches as uſual. They have laid in a large ſtock of the very beſt Virginia leaf tobacco, and are confident of giving the utmoſt ſatisfaction to their former cuſtomers and the public. Orders will be punctually anſwered with all poſſible deſpatch. Their Scotch ſnuff, theſe ſeven years paſt, has given ſufficient proof that the water works, which they ſtill continue to poſſeſs, are of the beſt conſtruction of any hitherto erected. They give caſh for good empty ſnuff bottles.

THE time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL, who has near three years to ſerve, to be ſold for want of employ. Inquire of the printer.

READY money, and the higheſt price, given for OLD BRASS, COPPER and PEWTER, by Benjamin Town, copperſmith and braſs-founder, at the corner of Front and Market ſtreets, facing the coffee-houſe.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia. Alſo the higheſt price will be given for clean LINEN RAGS. He has a quantity of good GREEN TEA to diſpoſe of.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1776. [Num. 250.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 17.

BY an expreſs from Col. Ruſſel of Fincaſtle, we learn that on his approaching the Watauga fort with the men under his command, the Indians retired precipitately; however not without loſing one man, and having two wounded by a party that purſued them. The fort was thus fortunately relieved after a fortnight's cloſe ſiege, the greater part of which time our people lived on parched corn. There were ſuppoſed to be five hundred women and children in this little fort, who fled there for ſhelter on hearing that the Indians were marching into that part of the country. We loſt not a man in this long affair, except four or five who ventured out to drive in ſome cows, who were found ſcalped.

The number of Indians concerned in the different ravages lately committed in Fincaſtle amount to ſix or ſeven hundred, ſome ſay eight hundred; and yet, ſudden as their attack was, they murdered in all their butchering parties but eighteen perſons, and wounded ſix, whilſt our men killed, in the ſkirmiſhes with them, twenty-ſix on the ſpot (as many were carried off dead) took one priſoner, and wounded at leaſt as many as they killed. As the Cherokees have been ſo completely checked in their career, and, we underſtand from Fort Pitt, that the northern Indians are not diſpoſed to attack us in that quarter, and have only engaged not to ſuffer us to march through their country againſt Detroit, we may hope that there is not much to be dreaded from the terrible combination of Indians we have been threatened with by our enemies.

Tueſday the firſt Virginia regiment, in the Continental ſervice, marched from this city for New-York.

From undoubted authority we can aſſure the public that fifteen thouſand weight of pure lead have been got from our mines in the back country, which, after being caſt into bullets, we hope will be unerringly directed againſt our enemies.

An expreſs from South-Carolina arrived this morning, who brings advice that General Clinton, with his troops, eſcorted by Sir Peter Parker's ſhattered ſquadron, departed from Charleſtown the 3d of this inſtant. They had been moving off for ſeveral days, and were ſuppoſed to be bound part for Virginia, the reſt farther northward. In going over Charleſtown bar a row battery, that was ſent to annoy them, made prize of a brig tranſport, having on board a whole company of the Royal Highland Emigrants, the Captain only eſcaped. The ſame day a boat from Gen. Clinton's ſhip was taken with nine ſailors in her.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 17.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated July 31, 1776.

"We are juſt now ſetting off for the burning ſands of Georgia, an expedition being planned againſt part of Eaſt-Florida. Two brothers of Governor Wright, with many others, are intrenched, and have poſted themſelves on St. Mary's river, which divides Florida from Georgia; beſides a great number of Negroes they have of their own, others flock to them. Col. Somer's regiment, from North-Carolina, and Major White, of the ſame ſtate, with two companies of volunteers, have marched, and Col. Muhlenburg's regiment only waits for waggons to tranſport their baggage."

In CONVENTION, Auguſt 17, 1776.

Agreeable to the order of the day the Convention took into conſideration the Reſolution of Congreſs declaring the United Colonies Free and Independant States, and thereupon reſolved unanimouſly, That this Convention will maintain the Freedom and Independancy of the United States with their lives and fortunes. By order of Convention,

G. DUVALL, Clerk.

BOSTON, Auguſt 15.

Laſt Sunday was ſent in here by the Brigantine Enterprize, and ſloop Beaver, two letter of marques, bound from New-York to St. Euſtatia, a ſhip from Grenada, bound to London, laden with ſugar, rum, cotton, &c. &c.

Since our laſt the Tyrannicide privateer, Capt. Fiſk, belonging to, and in the ſervice of this ſtate, ſent into Salem, the Brigt. St. John, with a cargo of one hundred and twenty hogſheads of molaſſes, eighty-one caſks of rum, fifty-two caſks of coffee, fourteen hogſheads of ſugar, and eight caſks of cocoa.—And into Dartmouth, the ſchooner Three Brothers, Capt. Smith, from Dominica for Nova-Scotia, with a cargo of fifty hogſheads of rum, eighty-ſix caſks of molaſſes, forty barrels of flour, ten barrels of pork, and four hundred and twenty pounds lawful money in caſh.

WORCESTER, Auguſt 14.

Laſt week Richard Green, late of Boſton, merchant, a noted Tory, went through this town into EXILE, agreeable to his ſentence.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 19.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the northern army to a gentleman in Saliſbury, dated Mount Independance, oppoſite Ticonderoga, Auguſt 5, 1776.

"I herewith ſend you a liſt of our fleet, now ready for action, with the number of carriage and ſwivel guns for each, the names of the veſſels, and number of men to each.

"Royal Savage, Capt. Wyncoop, twelve carriage guns, nine, ſix and four pounders, ten ſwivels, and fifty men. Enterprize, Capt. Dixon, twelve carriage guns, nine, ſix and four pounders, ten ſwivels, and fifty men. Revenge, Capt. Laman, ten carriage guns, four and two pounders, ten ſwivels, and thirty-five men. Liberty, Capt. Primer, ten carriage guns, four and two pounders, eight ſwivels, and forty-five men. Four gondolas, Mansfield, Simmons, Sumner, and Uſtins, Captains; each gondola carries three guns, one twelve, and two nine pounders. Eight ſwivels, and forty-five men, three row-gallies on a new conſtruction, juſt ready to launch, and ten gondolas more will ſoon be ready. I cannot but think we ſhall be able, at all events, to maintain our ſuperiority on Lake Champlain."

Some American veſſels, it is ſaid, have lately been ſeized by the Portugueſe, whoſe dependance on the Britiſh crown

for protection and aid againſt their Spaniſh neighbours, obliges them to comply with every thing required of them.

The whole ſtanding militia of this ſtate, weſt of the river Connecticut, with two regiments on the eaſt ſide of ſaid river, have marched to join the grand American army at New-York. They conſiſt, on the moſt moderate computation, of at leaſt ten thouſand men.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 27.

Mr. Addiſon (ſays a correſpondent) in his obſervations on the different Italian ſtates, has the following remarks: "One may generally obſerve that the body of a people has juſter views for the public good, and purſues them with greater uprightneſs than the nobility and gentry, who have ſo many private expectations and particular intereſts, which hang like a falſe bias upon their judgments, and may poſſibly diſpoſe them to ſacrifice the good of their country to the advancement of their own fortunes; whereas the groſs of the people can have no other proſpect in changes and revolutions than of public bleſſings, that are to diffuſe themſelves through the whole ſtate."

By a letter from Gen. Roberdeau, at Amboy, to the Hon. Convention of this ſtate, we are informed that Col. Roſs's battalion of Lancaſter county, having been in actual ſervice ſix weeks, and furniſhed their quota for the flying camp, were, by general orders, honorably diſmiſſed ftom farther ſervice in New-Jerſey.

By a certificate from General Mercer, Colonel Matlack's rifle battalion of this city and liberties, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Clymer, were honorably diſmiſſed from their ſervice at Perth and South Amboy, having faithfully ſerved ſix weeks, and furniſhed their full and complete quota for the flying camp.—The battalion arrived here yeſterday.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated Auguſt 19, 1776.

"General Schuyler is returned from the German flats, where he had to feed and ſatisfy near fifteen hundred Indians. They promiſe a ſtrict neutrality. Some ſcalps have been taken near Onieda lake. A ſcouting party of ours were attacked by a party of Indians, three killed and ſcalped, two wounded and eſcaped, and fell in with ſome of the Indians that had been at the treaty, who brought them ſafe to fort Stanwix. A report of a large body of troops from Canada at fort Ontario, and that Claus and Butler are there. You will ſee Carleton's orders of the 7th of Auguſt, which were brought by Major Bigelow, who went with a flag of truce to carry the declaration of independancy, and the reſolutions of Congreſs relative to the affair at the Cedars. An officer, who went on a reconnoiter to St. John's and Chamblee, fell in with a regular officer on horſeback alone on the road between Laprarie and St. John's, ſummoned him to ſurrender himſelf priſoner, but he, clapping ſpurs to his horſe rode off, our officer fired at and ſhot him. He appears to have been a Brig. Gen. of the name of Gordon.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, dated Auguſt 23.

"Laſt week I left the army upon the Mowhawk river, at the breaking up of the treaty with the Indians. We had preſent nineteen hundred and fifty-ſix, including men, women, and children of the Indians, who have ſolemnly engaged for a ſtrict neutrality. Both the paſſes into Canada are now ſo well fortified, that I think we have no reaſon to apprehend the enemy will enter that way.

"The fort on the paſs from the Mowhawk river to Wood creek, called Fort Stanwix, has been repaired by Col. Dayton's regiment, by the order of General Schuyler. It is a very important ſtation, and I believe without exception the ſtrongeſt fort on the continent. A wide ditch is ſunk round it, about ten feet deep, the glaces on the outſide are raiſed ſix feet above the ſurface, and the wall of the fort within the ditch ten feet, and that is picketed upon the top. We have ſeveral pieces of cannon from ſix to twelve pounders, and the paſſes up Wood creek can be ſtopped in a few hours ſo that no artillery or baggage can be brought from the lakes, and ſmall arms cannot hurt us. This fort upon the fifth inſtant we honored with the name of our worthy General, FORT SCHUYLER."

In CONVENTION for the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA,
Saturday, Auguſt 24, 1776.

Whereas it appears to this Convention, upon due inquiry and information of the circumſtances, that the Salt now in this city has been imported at low prices, and under moderate inſurance. AND WHEREAS divers perſons, in contempt of the juſt and wholſome regulations of the Committee, &c. of Philadelphia, under directions of Congreſs, have continued to diſpoſe of their Salt at moſt exorbitant prices, to the great grievance and diſtreſs of their fellow ſubjects of this ſtate, it is therefore reſolved, That the ſaid regulations be hereby confirmed; and all perſons whatever, are hereby ſtrictly enjoined to pay due obedience thereto. And the ſaid Committees are authorized and directed to ſeize, and take into their poſſeſſion, the Salt belonging to ſuch perſons as have refuſed, or ſhall refuſe conformity to the regulations ſo eſtabliſhed; or ſhall altogether withhold or refuſe to ſell their Salt during the continuance of ſuch regulations, allowing to the ſaid perſons, upon the ſale thereof, the fixed and ſettled prices, firſt deducting the expences incurred upon the ſale,

And whereas it is but reaſonable that every part of this extenſive ſtate ſhould be accommodated as nearly as may be with their proportion of this article, ſo juſtly eſteemed a neceſſary of life,

Be it reſolved, That the Committee of Philadelphia are hereby farther directed to diſtribute the Salt, that may as aforeſaid come into their poſſeſſion, in equal quantities in the ſeveral counties, having regard to the reputed number of inhabitants contained in the ſaid counties.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, jun. Secretary.

*** The Contributors to the Philadelphia Society for Aſſiſting Diſtreſſed Priſoners are deſired to take notice, that the election for twelve Managers and a Treaſurer will be held at the court-houſe on the ſecond day of September, to begin at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the accounts and proceedings of the Managers will be open for inſpection. It is with ſingular pleaſure they acquaint the Contributors, that no priſoners, ſince the commencement of this inſtitution, have ſuffered for want of firing or victuals, and that many have been ſupplied with clothes. The jail being at preſent nearly cleared by the interpoſition of the Convention, it has been unneceſſary for a few weeks paſt to employ a barrow man, to ſolicit broken victuals from the inhabitants; but the unavoidable misfortunes of life muſt neceſſarily, in a ſhort time, ſubject a number of poor unhappy creatures to the hard fate of a ſtarving confinement, the Managers therefore hope, that thoſe who have cheerfully contributed to inſtitute this charitable Society, will continue their ſubſcriptions, and thereby enable the ſucceeding Managers to execute its benevolent intentions.

Capt. Newman, of the privateer Hancock, has taken and carried two prizes into Portſmouth, New Hampſhire; one is a ſhip with 500 hogſheads of ſugar and 1000 Half Joes; the other a ſloop, its cargo not known.

☞ The higheſt price given for clean LINEN RAGS by the printer of this paper.

ADVICES BY THIS DAY's POST.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 26.

Tueſday laſt a number of ſhips with troops on board ſailed from Staten-Iſland out of the Narrows; next day they were followed by many more, and near ten o'clock on Thurſday morning about ten thouſand men landed between New Utrecht and Graveſend, on Long-Iſland. Friday a party of them came and took poſſeſſion of Flat-Buſh, which immediately brought on a very hot fire from our troops, who are advantageouſly poſted in the woods, and on every eminence round that place. An advanced party of the regulars are encamped a little to the north weſt of Flat-Buſh church, and have a battery ſomewhat to the weſtward of Mr. Jeremiah Vanderbelt's, from whence they continue to fire briſkly on our people, who often approach and diſcharge their rifles within two hundred yards of their works. We have had only four men wounded ſince the enemy landed, but we are certain many of them fell; one, a Heſſian, was killed laſt Friday. Several dollars were found in his pocket, and he had an excellent riſle, and many of the Regulars are in riſle dreſſes. (New-York Mercury.)

Thurſday morning laſt, the miniſterial troops landed between New-Utrecht and Graveſend, on Long-iſland, to the number of ſeven thouſand; it is ſaid they have ſince increaſed to thirteen thouſand, are encamped and employed in throwing up breaſt-works. Our people are not idle, having taken poſſeſſion of the adjacent hills, where they are ſtrongly fortifying themſelves, to prevent the enemy's troops from penetrating farther into the iſland. Yeſterday they endeavored to force their march, but were repulſed with loſs. We had three men wounded. (Conſtitutional Gazette.)

Tueſday laſt two of our privateers, commanded by the Captains Rogers and Pond, fell in with three veſſels from Halifax, and took them. The firſt and ſecond, loaded with hay and wood; a third, loaded with ſuttlers ſtores for the army at Staten-iſland. They alſo took a fourth prize, loaded with oil, bound for Halifax; they are all carried ſafe into port.

ON Monday the ſecond of September, at ten o'clock in the morning, on Plumſtead's wharf, will begin the ſale of the cargo of the prize ſhip FRIENDSHIP, conſiſting of Rum, Muſcovado and clayed Sugars, condemned in the Court of Admiralty.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marſhal.

TO BE SOLD, at Mr. FRANCIS NELSON's oppoſite the Bull's Head, Strawberry-alley, GUN STOCKS well ſeaſoned, by the large or ſmall quantity.

TO be SOLD, ſundry Lots of Ground, with Brick Tenements thereon erected, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of this city, near Poole's bridge. For farther particulars inquire of the printer.

Philad. Aug. 27.

A ROBBERY.

THE ſubſcriber's houſe, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from the city, near the Wyſſahicken road, was broke open in the night of the 24th inſtant, and ſundry articles ſtolen, amongſt which are a new feather bed with a ſtriped linen caſing, a bolſter and pillow, ſome ſheets, a damaſk table cloth, a new ſhirt of homeſpun linen, a ſilver table ſpoon marked HC, a ſmall ſliding ſpy-glaſs in two parts, the outſide mahogany, and the ſlider braſs, a new pewter tankard, a decanter, &c. &c. Whoever can give information of the above articles ſo that the thief may be convicted, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward.

ADAM HUBLEY.

A SERVANT GIRL to be ſold, that underſtands cooking, and all kind of houſe work, who has two years to ſerve. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, an aſſortment of ſeveral colours of very good SEWING SILKS at ten ſhillings an ounce, by John Reedle, tailor, in Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite Chancery-lane.

Philad. Auguſt 24, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

LOST yeſterday, either in town or upon the road leading to the Middle Ferry upon Schuylkill, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing about ſixteen or ſeventeen pounds, about half in Continental dollars, the other half in Jerſey and Pennſylvania Aſſembly bills; with two or three letters of a late date, directed to Richard Taylor, and a few other papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found ſaid book, and will return it to the printer hereof, ſhall have the above reward.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man named WILLIAM MANLY, by trade a houſe carpenter, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well ſet, round ſhouldered, brown ſhort curley hair, fond of drink, and very talkative. He had on and took with him, a brown coat, ſatin jacket, buckſkin breeches, ſtriped trouſers, and ſundry other clothes unknown. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward. HUGH ROBERTS.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber in the night of the 25th inſtant, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN PEARSLY, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a well ſet man, of a ſwarthy complexion, rather an ill looking fellow, yellow teeth, brown hair, large eyebrows, and chews a great deal of tobacco. He had on, when he went away, a coarſe brown or rather white drab coat and jacket with white metal buttons, a brown pair of breeches with yellow metal buttons ſomewhat to pieces, two pair of trouſers, two oznabrug ſhirts, the trouſers much patched, one of the ſhirts patched on each ſhoulder, and an old hat, but may have changed his clothes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges if taken an hundred miles from home.

RICHARD SWANWICK.

WANTED, to go to North-Carolina, and to be employed there, one or more peſons ſkilled in the art of CASTING PIG IRON, CANNON, CANNON BALL, POTS, and other articles. Such as are diſpoſed to engage, by applying to the printer of this paper, will hear of one who will give them very great encouragement, and provide them the means of conveyance to that ſtate.

Any who have acted in an inferior claſs of the iron manufactures, or as laborers, if they have any knowledge of the proceſs, alſo perſons ſkilled in erecting or conducting a SLITTING or ROLLING MILL, who are willing to go to North-Carolina, will hear of very advantageous terms, by applying as aforeſaid.

THREE PENCE per pound given, by WILLIAM TRICKET, ſtationer, at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, facing Blackhorſe-alley, and in Water-ſtreet, in the lower part of ſaid houſe, Philadelphia, for the beſt ſort of CLEAN WHITE LINEN RAGS, and ſo in proportion for thoſe of an inferior ſort. The beſt price given for OLD SAILS and ROPES.

ROBERT AITKEN gives THREEPENCE per pound for any quantity of clean LINEN RAGS.

*** Fine MACUBA RAPPEE (price ten ſhillings per bottle) to be had at his ſtore.

THE Proprietors of the TRACT of LAND on the Ohio, called Indiana, are hereby notified that, agreeable to their minutes, the meeting of the body is to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 20th day of September next, when it is expected the Proprietors will punctually attend, as matters of great importance will then be laid before them.

Philad. Auguſt 8, 1776.

STRAYED from Mr. Hamilton's place, the 10th of July laſt, a ſmall BAY HORSE, with a ſore hind leg, one white hind foot, and a ſtar in his forehead. Alſo a BLACK MARE off the commons, and lame in one of her hind feet. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and Mare, and brings them to John Smith, porter, at the drawbridge, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS for the Horſe, and ONE DOLLAR for the Mare, and all reaſonable charges. JOHN SMITH.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the 13th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, near Philadelphia, a Scotch ſervant lad named ANDREW URQUHART, about twenty years of age, full faced, dark hair ſomewhat curled, near five feet ſeven inches high, well ſet, has ſomething of the Scotch dialect, and can ſpeak the Erſe tongue. He had on and took with him, an old grey cloth coattee with fall down collar, a double breaſted ſilk and linen jacket with red and yellow ſtripes ſurrounding his body, a felt hat almoſt new, buckſkin breeches with braſs buttons, two pair of trouſers, one a cotton and linen ſtripe, the other tow, more than half worn, a good flax linen ſhirt, neat leather ſhoes about half worn, with plain ſquare ſteel buckles, and an old flag ſilk handkerchief. He came in with Capt. Brown in the brig Clementina, from Scotland in October laſt, and is ſuppoſed to be now in or near Philadelphia. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges,

Aug. 14, 1776. JONAS SUPPLEE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that, by the deſire of many, he has concluded to make ſome longer ſtay in town, and is removed next door to Mr. William Dibley's, the ſign of the White Horſe and Fountain in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, where he continues to ſhew the remarkable creature called A SATYR, of about two feet high, his body reſembling a human body in all parts except his feet; he walks upright, and performs various actions to admiration. The ſenſe and agility of this creature renders him worthy of the obſervation of the curious. Due attendance is given at ſaid place every hour of the day, from eight o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening, price one Shilling as uſual, by the public's moſt obliged, and very humble ſervant, I. FOWLER.

N. B. The public are deſired to take notice that he will leave this city on the firſt day of November next, and all thoſe who are deſirous to view this remarkable animal may ſatisfy their curioſity till that time. Said Satyr will be ſold on moderate terms.

ROBBERY.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

ON the 29th of July, in the night, was broke open the cellar of the Public Manufactory at the corner of Market and Ninth ſtreets, and two pieces of goods cut out of the looms, viz. about twenty yards of Cotton, Barragon, or Fuſtian; and about fifty yards of narrow ſtriped Corded Dimity. The goods, being rough and unfiniſhed, may readily be known if offered for ſale, or carried to any of the bleach-yards. The managers hope for public aſſiſtance in detecting the villain, as loſſes of this kind (by diſcouraging weavers and manufacturers) may prove a fatal injury to America. Any perſon detecting the robber, ſo that he may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward paid by the Managers. 6w.

Philad. Auguſt 1, 1776.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1775.

WHEREAS ſince the return of the ſubſcriber from New-York and Amboy, he is informed that ſome ill-diſpoſed malicious perſons, in his abſence, with a view to injure his character, have reported he had made his eſcape from Philadelphia, in order, as well to evade being brought to open and condign puniſhment, and to avoid the public reſentment on account of the eſcape made by a certain Moſes Kirkland from the New-Jail of this city and county ſome time paſt, as to avoid being impeached by a certain Arthur Thomas, who was lately confined in the ſaid jail. Theſe are therefore to inform thoſe ſlanderers that he is now returned to Philadelphia, from whence he went on buſineſs in virtue of a paſs or permit from the proper officer; and, in juſtice to his character, calls in this public manner on thoſe perſons and their abettors to make good their malicious charges, if any cauſe they have, ingenuouſly aſſuring ſuch ſcoundrels, and every of them, that as ſoon as he ſhall be able to trace the report ſo as to fix it, with any juſtice on any reporter or reporters thereof, or their abettors, he will adminiſter to him and them that uſeful remedy, the juſt demerit of malicious ſlander, the diſcipline of the whip in ample portion. THOMAS DEWEES.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1776. [Num. 251.

In CONGRESS, Auguſt 26, 1776.

WHEREAS in the courſe of the preſent war, ſome commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers of the army and navy, as alſo private ſoldiers, marines, and ſeamen, may loſe a limb, or be otherwiſe ſo diſabled, as to prevent their ſerving in the army or navy, or getting their livelihood, and may ſtand in need of relief;

Reſolved, That every commiſſioned officer, non-commiſſioned officer, and private ſoldier, who ſhall loſe a limb in any engagement, or be ſo diſabled in the ſervice of the United States of America as to render him incapable, afterwards, of getting a livelihood, ſhall receive during his life, or the continuance of ſuch diſability, the one half of his monthly pay, from and after the time that his pay as an officer, or ſoldier, ceaſes; to be paid by the Committee as hereafter mentioned.

That every commander of any ſhip of war, or armed veſſel, commiſſioned officer, warrant officer, marine, or ſeaman, belonging to the United States of America, who ſhall loſe a limb in any engagement, in which no prize ſhall be taken, or be therein otherwiſe ſo diſabled as to be rendered incapable of getting a livelihood, ſhall receive during his life, or the continuance of ſuch diſability, the one half of his monthly pay, from and after the time that his pay as an officer, or marine, or ſeaman, ceaſes, to be paid as hereafter mentioned. But in caſe a prize ſhall be taken at the time ſuch loſs of limb, or other diſability ſhall happen, then ſuch ſum as he may receive out of the net profits of ſuch prize, before a dividend is made of the ſame, agreeable to former orders of Congreſs, ſhall be conſidered as part of his half pay, and computed accordingly.

That every commiſſioned officer, non-commiſſioned officer, and private ſoldier, in the army; and every commander, commiſſion officer, warrant officer, marine or ſeaman, of any of the ſhips of war or armed veſſels, belonging to the United States of America, who ſhall be wounded in any engagement ſo as to be rendered incapable of ſerving in the army or navy, though not totally diſabled from getting a livelihood, ſhall receive ſuch monthly ſum towards his ſubſiſtance, as ſhall be judged adequate by the Aſſembly, or other Repreſentative Body of the ſtate, where he belongs or reſides, upon application to them for that purpoſe, provided the ſame doth not exceed his half pay.

Provided, That no commiſſion officer, non-commiſſioned officer, and private ſoldier in the army; commander, commiſſion officer, warrant officer, marine or ſeaman of any of the ſhips of war, or armed veſſels, belonging to the United States of America, who ſhall be wounded or diſabled as aforeſaid, ſhall be intitled to his half pay or other allowance, unleſs he produce to the Committee, or officer appointed to receive the ſame in the ſtate where he reſides or belongs, or to the Aſſembly or Legiſlative Body of ſuch ſtate, a certificate from the commanding officer who was in the ſame engagement in which he was ſo wounded, or, in caſe of his death, from ſome other officer of the ſame corps, and the ſurgeon that attended him, or a certificate from the commander of the ſhip of war, or armed veſſel engaged in the action in which any officer, marine, or ſeaman, received his wound, and from the ſurgeon who attended him, of the name of the perſon ſo wounded, his office, rank, department, regiment, company, ſhip of war or armed veſſel to which he belonged, his office or rank therein, the nature of his wound, and in what action or engagement he received it.

That it be recommended to the ſeveral Aſſemblies or Legiſlative Bodies of the United States of America, to appoint ſome perſon or perſons in their reſpective ſtates, who ſhall receive and examine all ſuch certificates as may be preſented to them, and regiſter the ſame in a book, and alſo what ſupport is adjudged by the Aſſembly or Legiſlative Body of their ſtate, to thoſe whoſe caſe requires but a partial ſupport, and alſo of the payment from time to time of every half pay and other allowance, and of the death of ſuch diſabled perſon, or ceaſing of ſuch allowance, and ſhall make a fair and regular report, of the ſame quarterly, to the Secretary of Congreſs, or Board of War, where a ſeparate record ſhall be kept of the ſame.

That it be recommended to the Aſſemblies, or Legiſlative Bodies, of the ſeveral ſtates, to cauſe payment to be made of all ſuch half pay, or other allowances, as ſhall be adjudged due to the perſons aforenamed, on account of the United States.

Provided, That all ſuch officers and ſoldiers that may be entitled to the aforeſaid penſion, and are found to be capable of doing guard or garriſon duty, ſhall be formed in a corps of invalids, and ſubject to the ſaid duty; and all officers, marines, and ſeamen of the navy, who ſhall be entitled to the penſion aforeſaid, and ſhall be found capable of doing any duty on board the navy, or any department thereof, ſhall be liable to be ſo employed. By order of Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE.

SUCH as woollens, linens, and cottons, particularly corded dimity, to be ſold, by SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun. at his manufactory in South-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, and between Market and Arch ſtreets, on Hudſon's ſquare.

As he has at a very great expence made an attempt to improve manufactures in America, he hopes for the public encouragement.

He has alſo a quantity of good vinegar to diſpoſe of, either by the barrel or ſmaller meaſure.

TO BE SOLD, by PELATIAH WEBSTER, in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton-alley, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and country rum, pepper, raw ginger, ſpermaceti candles, about one hundred weight of RHUBARB, iron teakettles, thread ſtockings, buckſkin breeches, &c.

A PERSON who underſtands the manufacturing of FLAX and HEMP, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the printer.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 29.

An expreſs, which arrived between eight and nine o'clock this morning from New-York, brought the following letter.

" New-York, Auguſt 27, 1776, eight o'clock, P. M.

" Sir, I this minute returned from our lines on Long-Iſland, where I left his Excellency the Gen. From him I have it in command to inform Congreſs, that yeſterday he went there, and continued till evening, when, from the enemy's having landed a conſiderable part of their forces, and moſt of their movements, there was reaſon to apprehend they would make, in a little time, a general attack.

" As they would have a wood to paſs through, before they could approach the lines, it was thought expedient to place a number of men there, on the different roads leading from whence they were ſtationed, in order to harraſs and annoy them in their march. This being done, early this morning a ſmart engagement enſued between the enemy and our detachments, which, being unequal to the force they had to contend with, have ſuſtained a pretty conſiderable loſs; at leaſt many of our men are miſſing. Among thoſe that have not returned are Gen. Sullivan and Lord Sterling.

" The enemy's loſs is not known certainly, but we are told by ſuch of our troops that were in the engagement, and what have come in, that they had many killed and wounded. Our party brought off a Lieutenant, Serjeant, and Corporal, with twenty privates, priſoners.

" While theſe detachments were engaged, a column of the enemy deſcended from the woods, and marched towards the center lines, with a deſign to make an impreſſion, but were repulſed.

" This evening they appeared very numerous about the ſkirts of the woods, where they have pitched ſeveral tents; and his Excellency inclines to think they mean to attack and force us from our lines by way of regular approaches rather than in any other manner.

" Today five ſhips of the line came up towards the town, where they ſeemed deſirous of getting, as they turned a long time againſt an unfavourable wind. And on my return this evening, I found a deſerter from the twenty-third regiment, who informed me that they deſign, as ſoon as the wind will permit them, to come up, give us a ſevere cannonade, and to ſilence our batteries, if poſſible. I am, &c."

The following gentlemen, it is ſaid, were killed in the late ſkirmiſh upon Long-iſland, viz. Lieut. Col. Parry of the 2d battalion of Pennſylvania muſketry; Major Abiel, in the New-York militia; and Hermanus Rutgers, a gentleman of New-York, but of what rank in the army, or whether more than a volunteer, is not known.

☞ The NEW-YORK POST was not arrived when this paper went to preſs.

Dear Brother, Camp Long-iſland, July 13, 1776.

WITH the greateſt difficulty I have procured this ſmall piece of paper to inform you of my being very well, notwithſtanding the miſerable ſituation we are in.

We have been encamped on this iſland for this month paſt, and have lived upon nothing elſe but ſalt pork and peaſe. We ſleep upon the ſea ſhore, nothing to ſhelter us from the violent rains, but our coats or miſerable paltry blankets. There is nothing that grows upon this iſland, it being a mere ſand bank, and a few buſhes which harbours millions of muſketoes, a greater plague than there *can* be in hell itſelf.

By this ſloop of war you will have an account of an action which happened on the 28th June, between the ſhips and the fort on Sullivan's-Iſland. The cannonade continued for about nine hours, and was perhaps one of the briſkeſt known in the annals of war; we had two fifty gun ſhips, and five frigates from twenty-four to thirty guns playing on the fort, I may ſay without ſucceſs, for they did the battery no manner of damage, and killed fifteen, and wounded betwixt forty and fifty. Our ſhips are in the moſt mangled ſituation you can conceive. The Acteon, a thirty gun frigate, run aground during the action, and as it was impoſſible to get her off, we were obliged to burn and blow her up.

Our killed and wounded amounts to betwixt two and three hundred. Numbers die daily of their wounds.

The Commodore is wounded in two different places. His Captain loſt his left arm, and right hand, and was wounded in different parts of his body, he lived but two days after the action. Captain Scott, of the Experiment of fifty guns, died of his wounds, and numbers of the other officers.

If the ſhips could have ſilenced the battery, the army was to have made an attack on the back of the iſland, where they had about one thouſand men entrenched up to their eyes, beſides a ſmall battery of four guns, one eighteen pounder, and three four pounders, all loaded with grape ſhot, ſo that they would have killed half of us before we could make our landing good.

We are now expecting to embark for New-York, to join Gen. Howe with the grand army. My anxiety to inform you of bad news had well nigh made me forget to mention our paſſage to Cape-Fear, where we arrived ſafely the firſt of May, after a voyage of three months. Though it was long, yet it was not diſagreeable after we got out of the bay of Biſcay, where we met with the worſt weather ever known at ſea, and continued in that ſituation for ſixteen days; after that time we had very fine weather all along; ſometimes we were becalmed for four or five days together, not going above ten knots a day. Upon our arrival in Cape-Fear we diſembarked, and were encamped in the woods until the 27th of May, when we went on board again, and ſailed for this infernal place. The oldeſt of the officers do not remember of ever undergoing ſuch hardſhips as we have done ſince our arrival here.

I hope you will be ſo good as to watch every opportunity to let me hear from you and Mrs. Falconer, and at the ſame time to inform me how I ſhall do in caſe I ſhall be obliged to purchaſe my Lieutenancy. I beg you will make my excuſe to my dear ſiſter for not writing to her at this time; it is not owing to want of affection, but to the want of proper materials. I am obliged to write on the ground. You will be ſo good as to let Captain Falconer know the ſame thing. I ſhall write again from New-York. I am, dear Sir,

Your moſt affectionate brother,

WILLIAM FALCONER.

To the Hon. Anthony Falconer at Montroſe, Scotland.

The foregoing letter was found on Long Iſland, South-Carolina, and forwarded to Congreſs, and is now made public by order of Congreſs.

Auguſt 29, 1776. JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

WAR OFFICE, Philadelphia, Auguſt 28, 1776.

AS there is the moſt preſſing neceſſity for all the troops, without exception, who are now in Philadelphia, on their way to the camp, to march to Amboy, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, it is hereby moſt earneſtly requeſted, that they do immediately proceed, without waiting for farther ſupplies of arms or any other matter or thing, as care will be taken to furniſh them when they arrive at camp.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

To the PUBLIC.

" Reſiſt beginnings ; late is phyſic us'd,
" When by delays the ills are deep infus'd."

THE prevalence and mortality of autumnal fevers in this city will ſufficiently apologize for my addreſſing its worthy inhabitants on a ſubject ſo intereſting to themſelves as well as to me.

At their firſt approach, I was called to attend an apprentice of Mr. Jacob Godſhalk, watchmaker, in Arch-ſtreet. This patient was ſeized with ſuch violence at the very attack that it terrified all around him. A toſſing and delirium affected him within a few hours, and every ſymptom led his friends to expect his ſpeedy diſſolution ; and yet how ſudden was the change in his favor!—how ſpeedy and eaſy his recovery from that tremendous condition, I leave that modeſt and ſenſible family and neighbourhood to declare ; only begging leave to obſerve that *duty* to my country put it out of my power at that time to give Philadelphia any more examples of my practice in like caſes.

Should any more of my fellow citizens be ſo unfortunate as to fall into this dreadful, and too frequently mortal fever; and not have ſuch advice as they can firmly depend upon, their applications to me in due ſeaſon would, under the auſpices of divine providence, put it in my power to prevent, what no method or medicine can remedy when the fever is too far advanced, and give the public the moſt ſubſtantial evidence of my capacity and inclination to be their profitable as well as

Moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1776. T. YOUNG.

A propoſed ORDINANCE of the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA, declaring what ſhall be TREASON, and for puniſhing the ſame, and other crimes and practices againſt the ſtate.

WHEREAS it ought at all times to be the particular care of government to take the moſt effectual meaſures for the ſafety and ſecurity of the ſtate, be it therefore ordained and declared, and it is hereby ordained and declared by the Repreſentatives of the freemen of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in General Convention met, That all and every perſon and perſons (except priſoners of war) now inhabiting or reſiding within the limits of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, or that ſhall voluntarily come into the ſame hereafter, to inhabit or ſojourn, do and ſhall owe and pay allegiance to the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

And be it farther ordained, by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every ſuch perſon and perſons, ſo owing allegiance to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, who, from and after the publication hereof, ſhall levy war againſt this ſtate, or be adherent to the King of Great-Britain, or others the enemies of this ſtate, or to the enemies of the United States of America, by giving him or them aid or aſſiſtance within the limits of this ſtate, or elſewhere, and ſhall be thereof duly convicted in any court of oyer and terminer hereafter to be erected, according to law, ſhall be adjudged guilty of HIGH TREASON, and ſuffer death, and forfeit one moiety or half of his lands, tenements, goods and chattels, to the uſe of the ſtate.

And be it farther ordained and declared, by the authority aforeſaid, That any perſon or perſons (except as before excepted) reſiding, inhabiting or ſojourning in this ſtate, who ſhall hereafter know of ſuch treaſon, and conceal the ſame, or that ſhall receive or aſſiſt ſuch traitor, knowing him to be ſuch, and ſhall be thereof duly convicted as aforeſaid, ſhall be adjudged guilty of miſpriſion of treaſon, and ſuffer the forfeiture of two thirds of his goods, lands, chattels and tenements, to the uſe of the ſtate, and be impriſoned any term not exceeding one year.

Publiſhed by order of Convention,
JOHN MORRIS, jun. Secretary.

A Healthy woman, juſt come from the country, and can be well recommended, would be glad to go into a gentleman's family as a WET NURSE. Inquire of the printer.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

LOST out of the ſubſcriber's pocket in the Jerſey market, on Saturday morning laſt, a red Morocco leather POCKET BOOK. An eight dollar bill, one of forty ſhillings, one of three dollars, and ſome ſmall change, were in it, alſo ſundry papers of no value to any perſon but the owner. Whoever delivers it to the ſubſcriber at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, or to Iſaac Lort, the public crier, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN JACKSON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 29, 1776.

TO be SOLD, on reaſonable terms, ſix thouſand acres of PATENTED LAND, in the counties of Northumberland, Bedford, and Weſtmoreland. It is very rich land, well watered, has a large proportion of low bottom, eaſy to be cleared for meadow, and in the neighbourhood of mills and ſeveral ſettlements. Inquire of Lewis Weiſs.

ANY perſon, who is a PILOT for the coaſts of South-Carolina and Georgia, may be employed to his advantage by applying at the Bar of the Coffee-Houſe, or the printer hereof.

N. B. A complete NAVIGATOR is alſo wanted.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIGHT FAMILY WAGGON, convenient for four perſons, and a ſeat for the driver, lined with cloth. Alſo a NEAT CHARIOT, which has been little uſed, and is in good order. Inquire of Michael Conner, coachmaker in Third-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet.

JAMES CRUMBIE, Staymaker from Edinburgh, now living in Cheſnut-ſtreet, the ſecond door from Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he ſtill continues to make ſtays as completely good and neat as can be had in Great-Britain or America ; and that he has got a conſiderable ſtock of the beſt white ticken, tabby, ruſſel, and calimanco. He alſo takes this method of returning thanks to thoſe who have already favored him with their cuſtom, and will endeavor, by his care in the choice of materials, good workmanſhip, and diligent attention to all particular commands, to merit their approbation and farther encouragement.

Philad. Auguſt 24, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

LOST yeſterday, either in town or upon the road leading to the Middle Ferry upon Schuylkill, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing about ſixteen or ſeventeen pounds, about half in Continental dollars, the other half in Jerſey and Pennſylvania Aſſembly bills; with two or three letters of a late date, directed to Richard Taylor, and a few other papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found ſaid book, and will return it to the printer hereof, ſhall have the above reward.

TO BE SOLD, by MAURICE ROGERS, at Colonel JOHN NIXON's compting-houſe, Jamaica SPIRIT, Weſt-India and Country RUM, MOLASSES, Muſcovado SUGAR, and ſome DRY GOODS.

Germantown Bleachfield.

COLEMAN and OLEVER take this early opportunity to return thanks to all thoſe who have been kind enough to favour them with their cuſtom in the bleaching buſineſs for this ſeaſon, hoping that they have given ſuch ſatisfaction as may gain their future favour for the enſuing year, as there has been no complaint excepting that the goods were too long in hand, which was in a great meaſure owing to the bad colour of the American flax, but we intend to have the place in much better order, and to make quicker deſpatch the next year. The ſubſcriber has had long experience in water rotting flax, and at length found out the beſt method, which he thinks himſelf in duty bound to communicate to his countrymen, for the beſt and quickeſt method of manufacturing flax, viz. Pull your flax when the ſeed is well formed, and the lower leaves begins to fall. Take off the ſeed with a ripling comb, dry it well in the ſun, and it will become ripe; then take your flax before it is dry, and put it into a ſtanding pool of water, preſs it well down, and if the water be very hot, try a handful of it by drying it in the ſun; but if the ſun does not ſhine at that time dry it before a fire; and by that method you may know when it is done, and prevent overdoing it. I did my flax the ſame way this year, and it is good. I have had a piece of linen made of it, and ſhall have it fit to make up in a few days, though the flax has not been pulled two months. I muſt alſo inform my cuſtomers that I have removed the ſtage from the ſign of the Lamb, the corner of Cherry-Alley, to Mr. Rudolph Bonner's in Race-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, where I expect to meet with good uſage, and ſhall now take in and deliver goods at George Zeller's, nearly oppoſite Mr. Bonner's, which place is more convenient, it being a private houſe.

JACOB COLEMAN.

WANTED immediately, a quantity of good HORSE PISTOLS and CARBINES, for which ready money, and a liberal price, will be given by

JOHN YOUNG, jun.

*** He has a quantity of Muſkets, beſt Virginia Tobacco in hogſheads, and Indian dreſſed DEERSKINS to ſell. †

RAN away the 22d inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man named THOMAS MARTIN, but has gone by the name of DANIEL WILSON, about twenty-four years of age, ſlender made, pale face, five feet ſix inches high, by trade a tailor, ſhort light brown hair very thin on the top, a down look, and has had his right thigh broke juſt above the knee, which made his leg crooked, and occaſions his walking lame. He had on when he went away, a wool hat almoſt new, cocked military faſhion, a dirty pale blue coat, a ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, a dark drab coloured pair of breeches, a pair of old grey worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old fine Holland ſhirt. He ran away ſome time ago from Andrew Robinſon, of Pittſburg, and has ſince been inliſted in the fifth battalion, from which he deſerted, and was lately taken up and put in the workhouſe, but was taken out and ſince eloped. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward and reaſonable charges.

Philad. Auguſt 24, Fourth-ſtreet. JOHN MARTIN.

ON Monday the ſecond of September, at ten o'clock in the morning, on Plumſtead's wharf, will begin the ſale of the cargo of the prize ſhip FRIENDSHIP, conſiſting of Rum, Muſcovado and clayed Sugars, condemned in the Court of Admiralty.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marſhal.

A ROBBERY.

THE ſubſcriber's houſe, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from the city, near the Wyſſahicken road, was broke open in the night of the 24th inſtant, and ſundry articles ſtolen, amongſt which are a new feather bed with a ſtriped linen caſing, a bolſter and pillow, ſome ſheets, a damaſk table cloth, a new ſhirt of homeſpun linen, a ſilver table ſpoon marked HC, a ſmall ſliding ſpy-glaſs in two parts, the outſide mahogany, and the ſlider braſs, a new pewter tankard, a decanter, &c. &c. Whoever can give information of the above articles ſo that the thief may be convicted, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward.

ADAM HUBLEY.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Cheſterfield and county of Burlington, in June laſt, a Mulatto girl named SOPHIA, about twenty years of age, a ſmart likely girl, and expert in all kind of buſineſs. She took with her a number of clothes, ſo that her apparel is uncertain. She has been ſeen in and about Philadelphia, and at Cooper's ferry, impoſing herſelf upon the public as a free girl. Any perſon or perſons harbouring the ſaid wench may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. Whoever takes up the ſaid girl, and delivers her to the keeper of the workhouſe in this city, or to the ſubſcriber in Rickleſs town, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward and reaſonable charges.

ISAAC RICKLESS.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. Samuel Shaw's company of marines, belonging to one of the Continental frigates, ANGUS CAMERON, born in Ireland, about five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair curled behind, a little pock marked, and about thirty years of age. It is ſaid he inliſted in Captain Craig's company of Lancaſter militia. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in this city, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

FRANKLIN READ, 1ſt Lieut.

Philadelphia Auguſt 13, 1776.

OLD MADEIRA WINE, by the quarter caſk or ſmaller quantity, to be ſold by Robert Appleby, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets. At the ſame place may be had Hare's American beſt bottled PORTER, by the roſs or dozen, and SPRUCE BEER by the caſk or dozen.

WANTED a SERVANT MAID who is capable of doing the general buſineſs of a ſmall family, and can waſh and iron. A proper character will be expected. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1776. [Num. 252.

DOCTOR YELDALL, whoſe abilities are well known through moſt parts of the United States of America, is to be conſulted at his medicinal ware-houſe three doors above the Bank meeting-houſe, in Front-ſtreet. Thoſe that live in the country, by ſending account of their diſorders, may have advice and medicines. Thoſe in the city, or parts adjacent, may be waited on at their houſes; and on Mondays any poor perſon may be ſupplied gratis.

For the benefit of others I deſire that my caſe may be made public. I was afflicted for a long time with a pain in my arm, during which I applied to ſeveral able phyſicians in the city, but could find no relief; the pain at length took away the uſe of my arm, and I could get no eaſe either day or night. In this condition I deſpaired of relief, but hearing of many cures performed by Doctor Yeldall, I applied to him, who in a ſhort time removed the pain, reſtored the uſe of my arm, and I now follow my buſineſs.

JOSEPH SPENCER, Grocer, in Second-ſtreet.

For the benefit of others be it made public, that I had a large wen growing on my neck for five years, during which I applied to ſeveral ſurgeons, but they all told me I ſhould bleed to death that inſtant it was cut, but hearing that Dr. Yeldall performed a great many of the like, I applied to him, who took it off with very little trouble, and without the loſs of a tea-cup full of blood.

BENJAMIN WILSON, Elizabeth-town, New-Jerſey.

Sir,—As there are many people that have cancers in their lips, and being deſirous that they may reap the ſame benefit that I have done, I deſire that you may make my caſe public. I was afflicted with a cancer in my lip for three years, during which I applied to many though without effect, until I applied to you, who in leſs than half a minute took out the cancer, and in five days healed up the part ſo as not to be perceived from whence the cancer was took. CHRIST. HUHES.

Bedminſter-townſhip, Bucks County, Pennſylvania.

To Dr. YELDALL, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Sir,—For the benefit of others I deſire that you may make my caſe public, that thoſe being impoſed upon and labouring under the ſame complaint may know where to apply for a cure. I was blind for four years, during which I applied to many, but without finding the leaſt benefit. I was ſix weeks under the late famous eye Doctor's hands who took my money, and did me no good; but hearing that you took nothing in hand but where you had a probability of perfecting a cure, I applied to you, who in one minute brought me to ſight, and I can now ſee to read. WILLIAM BELL,

Vincent-townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania.

THE Partnerſhip of HOOPER and MUSSER is, by mutual conſent, diſſolved. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to Robert Lettis Hooper, jun. or John Muſſer, for payment. Auguſt 29.

A PERSON who underſtands the manufacturing of FLAX and HEMP, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the printer.

Port of Philadelphia, } To ALL whom it may concern.
Pennſylvania, ſſ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty for taking cognizance of and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels made purſuant to the reſolves of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port of Philadelphia, will be held at the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the eighteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Campbell, commander of the ſchooner of war called the ENTERPRIZE (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſhip or veſſel called BLACK RIVER, burthen about one hundred and eighty tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately commanded by George Corrie. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſhip and her cargo, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,

Aug. 30, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

MILITARY BOOKS

PRINTED and to be SOLD by
R. AITKEN, Printer and Bookſeller in Philadelphia.

A New Syſtem of MILITARY DISCIPLINE, founded upon Principle, ſaid to be wrote by General Howe. Price in blue boards ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence, and ten ſhillings bound.

The MILITARY GUIDE for young Officers, by Thomas Simes, Eſq; author of the Military Medley. In two volumes octavo, price three dollars.

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L'INGENIEUR de CAMPAGNE, or FIELD ENGINEER. Written in French by the Chevalier de Clairac, and tranſlated by Major Lewis Nicola. To which is added, by way of appendix, a ſhort Treatiſe on SEA BATTERIES, ſhewing their defects, and an attempt to remedy them. Likewiſe an explanation of all the technical terms uſed in the work. By the Tranſlator. Embelliſhed with forty uſeful quarto copperplates. Price three dollars neatly bound.

Likewiſe ſold by ſaid Aitken, SIX SKETCHES on the HISTORY of MAN. By Henry Home, Lord Kaims.

☞ Good Maccuba Rappee at ten ſhillings per bottle.

PORTSMOUTH (New-Hampſhire) Auguſt 17.

By Capt. Ladd, who arrived here in eighteen days from Cape Nichola Mole, we are informed, that the fleet of ſugar ſhips was to ſail the ſecond of Auguſt from Jamaica, under convoy of one twenty gun ſhip; that a French ſhip convoyed him through the windward paſſage, and informed him France and Spain had declared war againſt Portugal.

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 23.

Since our laſt, three veſſels have arrived here from New-York, with Tories collected from that city and Long-Iſland, who are ſent into the country towns.

By means of the great number of prizes carried into the different ports at the eaſtward, Jamaica rum is ſold at 4s. 4d. per gallon by the hogſhead, and ſugar at five dollars per hundred weight, in Boſton.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 26.

Laſt Saturday a number of gentlemen were brought to this town from New-York, where they were lately taken up on ſuſpicion of entertaining ſentiments unfriendly to the American States. We hear they are ſoon to ſet out for Norwich, where (for the preſent) they are deſired to remain.

Laſt Monday David Mathews, Eſq; Mayor of the city of New-York, was brought to this town from Litchfield, and on Friday returned, having obtained liberty to remain there, under the care of Capt. Moſes Seymour.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 31.

This day's poſt brings us the agreeable intelligence of General Waſhington having effected a ſafe retreat for our army out of Long-Iſland, in ſpite of the great numbers in that commanded by Howe. They have brought every thing off with them, except ſome very large cannon, which they ſpiked up, and a few out ſenteries. In the ſkirmiſhes, which have been for theſe ſeveral days paſt, the enemy have loſt upwards of a thouſand, and we not much more than five hundred. They have ſent a flag of truce, offering to exchange General Sullivan and Lord Stirling for two Generals they have miſſing, but as we have them not, it is ſuppoſed they are killed. The manner in which our retreat was performed reflects the higheſt credit upon our commander in chief, and the officers in general.——The above are all the particulars we have been able to get, as the poſt arrived late, and few letters came.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguſt 30, 1776.

"In a council of war held yeſterday, it was determined that our lines on Long-iſland were not tenable, and therefore the council concluded to evacuate them.

"Lord Stirling and Gen. Sullivan are priſoners. Gen. Howe allowed Gen. Sullivan a flag, by which he informed us of this, and that he was politely treated."

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Francois, Auguſt 10, 1776.

"Although our government appears here in a profound tranquillity, letters of undoubted authority juſt arrived from France, inform us that an armament is now fitting out at Breſt of twenty ſail of the line, twelve frigates, and fourteen thouſand land forces, and it is preſumed their deſtination is for this place. I think this armament will occaſion no uneaſineſs to your continent, as France has from the beginning ſhewn ſuch a partiality in favour of your cauſe, and now does in a more open manner. You have none but zealous friends in this iſland, and if there are any Tories, they are from your parts here. The American veſſels have our ports open to them, and they will be protected."

"Sir, Auguſta, July 3, 1776.

"I take the liberty of incloſing your Excellency the copies of two depoſitions which came by expreſs from Major Williamſon yeſterday, likewiſe a copy of an intercepted letter from Henry Stuart, to the frontier inhabitants of North-Carolina and Virginia.

"I am afraid the emiſſaries of government have at laſt accompliſhed their helliſh deſigns with the Cherokees, yet I believe they have miſtimed matters, as I hope we ſhall be able to give them a good drubbing before they can get aſſiſtance from the King's troops or any other nation.

"Laſt night Major Williamſon had upwards of a thouſand men embodied, and in a few days expected to have five, when they intend marching immediately into their nation. Should this happen, your Excellency will doubtleſs ſee the neceſſity of having ſome force on the frontiers of this province. I ſhall order the draught that has been made of this regiment to Broad River and Ogechee as ſoon as poſſible, but not to go over the line till I receive your Excellency's orders, which I ſhall wait for with impatience. I ſhall likewiſe be glad to know how far we are to act in concert with the Carolinians, or if we are only to guard our own frontiers. I have not heard from the Creeks for ſome time paſt. The laſt accounts were favorable. I mentioned to your Excellency ſome time ago our intention of carrying two Indians to Ninety-Six, which I did; they ſaw a poor fellow ſuffer death, and we have ſince ſent them off to their nation, perfectly ſatisfied. I am, with due reſpect, your Excellency's very humble ſervant,

R. RAE.

To his Excellency A. Bullock, Eſq;

"South-Carolina, Ninety-ſix diſtrict.

"Perſonally appeared Aaron Smith, ſon of Capt. Aaron Smith, of Little River in the ſaid diſtrict, planter, who being duly ſworn maketh oath, that, this morning about daybreak, a number of Indians, about eight or ten in number, came to his father's houſe, and killed him and Lorick Smith his ſon, and fired upon him and his brother who made their eſcape, and that he believes all the reſt of the family are killed. (Signed.) AARON SMITH."

Sworn before me this firſt day of July, 1776, eight o'clock in the morning.

(Copy.) JOHN PURVES, J. P.

N. B. This little river is in South-Carolina, ſix miles from the Indian land.

South-Carolina, Ninety-ſix diſtrict.

"Before me John Purves, one of the Juſtices of the Peace for ſaid diſtrict, perſonally appeared David Shettroe, of Keowee, who being duly ſworn, maketh oath that yeſterday morning, about a quarter of an hour before the firſt cock crew, two Indians came to his houſe on the river bank, near fort Prince George, and called to him to get up, which he did and opened the door, when they came in and aſked for water, which he gave them. The youngeſt of the two, named the Glaſs, deſired him to make ſome fire that they might ſee; the other, named the Tarapin, as he went up to the chimney to blow up the fire, the Glaſs laid hold of him, and told him he was his ſlave, it was very bad times, the white people were going to break out, and he ſhould not run away from him; then the Tarapin ſtepped up to an old man named William M'Teer, who was lying on the floor, and told him he was his ſlave, and muſt go along with him. They drove this deponent and M'Teer before them until they came to the houſe of Mr. James Holmes in Keowee,

where he saw a great number of the Lower Towns Cherokee Indians, where they had taken Mr. Holmes and his wife and a white child priſoners; alſo Thomas Holmes, John Lammas and his wife, and two of their children (boys) and a man that had gone from Enoree on buſineſs. That while he ſtaid there they alſo brought one John Garrick, and a man that came from Rocky run, priſoners. That the Indians took all Mr. Holmes's effects, drank as much rum as they choſe, and then ſtove a hogſhead, and let the rum that was in it run out; that about dawn of day the Indians drove all the white people out of the houſe, and ſent a party up the river with them to guard them, except this deponent, who ſtaid and ſaw them plunder Mr. Holmes's houſe. The fellow who took this deponent priſoner, gave him too deerſkins, told him to make ſhoes for himſelf, to walk over the hills to Mr. Cameron, for he muſt go with him there; that during his confinement one Ratcliffe, a white man, kept riding about among the Indians, laughing and ſcoffing at the priſoners; that an Indian fellow told him, when in confinement, that George Parris, a half breed, was gone down to acquaint the King's people over Saluda to come up join the Indians, to help and to fight for the King; that the Indian, who pretended to be this deponent's maſter, ſending him to hunt a horſe for him to ride, about two hours before ſunſet yeſterday, he made his eſcape from them; farther that he ſaw them bring ſeveral guns, pipe hatchets, and ſundry other effects, the property of Edward Wilkinſon, Eſq; to the houſe where he was taken, and that he was in the employ of Edward Wilkinſon, Eſq; and that he cannot write. Signed.

his
DAVID ⊣ SHETTROE
mark.

Sworn before me this 30th day of June, 1776.

JOHN PURVES, J. P.

" Gentlemen,

" Some time ago Mr. Cameron and myſelf wrote you a letter by Mr. Thomas, and encloſed you a talk we had with the Indians reſpecting the purchaſe which is reported you lately made of them on the river Wattaga, Noluchuckey, &c. We are ſince informed that you are under great apprehenſions of the Indians doing miſchief immediately; but it is not the deſire of his Majeſty to ſet his friends and allies the Indians on his liege ſubjects, therefore, whoever you are that are willing to join his Majeſty's forces, as ſoon as they arrive at the Cherokee nation, by repairing to the King's ſtandard, ſhall find protection, and their families, and be free from all danger whatever, yet that his Majeſty's officers may be certain which of you are willing to take up arms in his Majeſty's juſt right, I have thought fit to recommend it to you, and every one that is deſirous of preventing inevitable ruin to themſelves and families, immediately to ſubſcribe a written paper acknowledging their allegiance to his Majeſty King George, and that they are ready and willing, whenever called on to appear in arms in defence of the Britiſh rights in America, which paper, as ſoon as it is ſigned, ſend to me by ſome ſafe hand. Should any of the innabitants be deſirous of knowing how they are to be kept free from every kind of inſult or danger, inform them that his Majeſty will immediately land an army in Weſt-Florida, march them through the Creek to the Chickaſaw nation, where five hundred warriors from each nation are to join them, and then come by Chote, who have promiſed their aſſiſtance, and then to take poſſeſſion of the frontiers of North-Carolina and Virginia; at the ſame time that his Majeſty's forces make a diverſion on the ſea coaſt of thoſe provinces. If any of the inhabitants have any beef, cattle, flour, pork, or horſes to ſpare, they ſhall have a good price for them, by applying to us as ſoon as his Majeſty's troops are embodied. I am, yours, &c.

HENRY STUART.

Wattaga.

This day Nathan Read came before me one of the Juſtices of Wattaga, and made oath on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, that a ſtranger came up to Charles Roberſon's gate yeſterday evening, who he was he did not know, and delivered a letter, a true copy of which is above.

JOHN CARTER.

Sworn before me the 19th May, 1776.
Atteſt. JAMES SMITH.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Auguſt 30, 1776.

Reſolved, That the Commanding officers of the militia, who have returned from camp with their troops, be required to deliver in to the hands of Mr. Robert Towers, Commiſſary, all ſuch arms and accoutrements belonging to this ſtate, as may be in their poſſeſſion; in order that the ſame may be put into the hands of ſuch Aſſociators who are not provided, and ready to march into New-Jerſey. The expence of ſuch collections will be diſcharged by this board.

Extract from the minutes,
JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

In COUNCIL of SAFEETY for the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Auguſt 30, 1776.

Whereas ſome deſigning ill-diſpoſed perſons have ſpread falſe reports, that the number of troops now in New-Jerſey is too great, that many are in conſequence diſcharged by the Generals; and that there is not any occaſion to forward the troops who have not yet been at camp.

The Council therefore, to fruſtrate the deſigns of ſuch perſons, and to haſten the march of the Aſſociators to the camp in Jerſey, make known, that there is an immediate neceſſity for the Aſſociators to haſten their march to the ſaid camp with all expedition, and pay no regard to any reports which do not come from this Council or other proper authority.

By order of the Council,
SAMUEL MORRIS, Chairman.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Warwick township, Bucks county, an Iriſh ſervant lad named WILLIAM MULLIN, about ſixteen years of age, five feet five inches high, well ſet, freſh coloured, and ſtreight fair hair. He had on, when he went away, a felt hat half worn, a light coloured linſey upper jacket lined with blue and green ſtriped linſey, a linſey under jacket, new home made linen ſhirt, old tow trouſers patched on both knees, half worn ſhoes tied with ſtrings, and ſpeaks with a little of the brogue. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Blair M'Clenachan of Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

Aug. 25, 1776. CHARLES WALKER.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia. Alſo the higheſt price will be given for clean LINEN RAGS. He has a quantity of good GREEN TEA to diſpoſe of.

TO be SOLD, an aſſortment of ſeveral colours of very good SEWING SILKS at ten ſhillings an ounce, by John Reedle, tailor, in Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite Chancery-lane.

THE Proprietors of the TRACT of LAND on the Ohio, called Indiana, are hereby notified that, agreeable to their minutes, the meeting of the body is to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 20th day of September next, when it is expected the Proprietors will punctually attend, as matters of great importance will then be laid before them.

Philad. Auguſt 8, 1776.

A SERVANT GIRL to be ſold, that underſtands cooking, and all kind of houſe work, who has two years to ſerve. Inquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD, at Mr. FRANCIS NELSON's oppoſite the Bull's Head, Strawberry-alley, GUN STOCKS well ſeaſoned, by the large or ſmall quantity.

WANTED, to go to North-Carolina, and to be employed there, one or more peſons ſkilled in the art of CASTING PIG IRON, CANNON, CANNON BALL, POTS, and other articles. Such as are diſpoſed to engage, by applying to the printer of this paper, will hear of one who will give them very great encouragement, and provide them the means of conveyance to that ſtate.

Any who have acted in an inferior claſs of the iron manufactures, or as laborers, if they have any knowledge of the proceſs, alſo perſons ſkilled in erecting or conducting a SLITTING or ROLLING MILL, who are willing to go to North-Carolina, will hear of very advantageous terms, by applying as aforeſaid.

TO be SOLD, ſundry Lots of Ground, with Brick Tenements thereon erected, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of this city, near Poole's bridge. For farther particulars inquire of the printer.

Philad. Aug. 27.

ON Monday the ſecond of September, at ten o'clock in the morning, on Plumſtead's wharf, will begin the ſale of the cargo of the prize ſhip FRIENDSHIP, conſiſting of Rum, Muſcovado and clayed Sugars, condemned in the Court of Admiralty.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marſhal.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber in the night of the 25th inſtant, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN PEARSLY, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a well ſet man, of a ſwarthy complexion, rather an ill looking fellow, yellow teeth, brown hair, large eyebrows, and chews a great deal of tobacco. He had on, when he went away, a coarſe brown or rather white drab coat and jacket with white metal buttons, a brown pair of breeches with yellow metal buttons ſomewhat to pieces, two pair of trouſers, two oznabrug ſhirts, the trouſers much patched, one of the ſhirts patched on each ſhoulder, and an old hat, but may have changed his clothes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges if taken an hundred miles from home.

RICHARD SWANWICK.

READY money, and the higheſt price, given for OLD BRASS, COPPER and PEWTER, by Benjamin Town, copperſmith and braſs-founder, at the corner of Front and Market ſtreets, facing the coffee-houſe.

Juſt publiſhed, and may be had in Market-ſtreet, two doors above Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers's printing-office,

Price Two Shillings,

The Fall of BRITISH TYRANNY,
Or American Liberty triumphant.
The firſt CAMPAIGN.

TRAGI-COMEDY of FIVE ACTS, containing Twenty-ſix ſcenes, amongſt which are the following, viz.

A pleaſing ſcene between Roger and Dick, two ſhepherds near Lexington.

Clariſſa, &c. A very moving ſcene on the death of Doctor Warren, &c. in a chamber near Boſton, the morning after the battle at Bunker's-hill.

A humorous ſcene between the Boatſwain and a ſailor on board a man of war, near Norfolk in Virginia.

Two very laughable ſcenes between the Boatſwain, two ſailors, and the cook, exhibiting ſpecimens of ſeafaring oratory, and peculiar eloquence of thoſe ſons of Neptune, touching Tories, convicts, and black regulars; and between Lord Kidnapper and the Boatſwain.

A very black ſcene between Lord Kidnapper and Major Cud go.

A religious ſcene between Lord Kidnapper, Chaplain, and the Captain.

A ſcene the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St. James's with the a ddreſs.

A droll ſcene, a council of war in Boſton, between Admiral Tombſtone, Elbow-Room, Mr. Caper, Gen. Clinton, and Earl Piercy.

A diverting ſcene between a Whig and a Tory.

A ſpirited ſcene between Gen. Preſcot and Col. Allen.

A ſhocking ſcene, a dungeon, between Col. Allen and an officer of the guard.

Two affecting ſcenes in Boſton, after the flight of the Regulars from Lexington, between Lord Boſton, meſſenger, and officers of the guard.

A patriotic ſcene, in the camp at Cambridge, between the Generals Waſhington, Lee and Putnam, &c. &c.

With a dedication, preface, addreſs of the Goddeſs of Liberty to the Congreſs, dramatis perſonæ, prologue, epilogue, and a ſong in praiſe of King Tammany, the American Saint.

A truly dramatic performance interſperſed with wit, humour, burleſque, and ſerious matter, which cannot fail of affording abundant entertainment to readers of every diſpoſition.—The whole compriſed in ſeventy-three pages octavo, and a new type. Allowance to thoſe who buy a quantity.

THREEPENCE per pound given, by WILLIAM TRICKET, ſtationer, at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, facing Blackhorſe-alley, and in Water-ſtreet, in the lower part of ſaid houſe, Philadelphia, for the beſt ſort of CLEAN WHITE LINEN RAGS, and ſo in proportion for thoſe of an inferior ſort. The beſt price given for OLD SAILS and ROPES.

ROBERT AITKEN gives THREEPENCE per pound for any quantity of clean LINEN RAGS.

*** Fine MACCUBA RAPPEE (price ten ſhillings per bottle) to be had at his ſtore.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.